The Hebrew.

וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 5626 (1865) NO. 48.

The Hebrew

Is Published every FRIDAY Morning, by

PHILO JACOBY,

At the Publication Office, 500 Clay St., three doors from Sansome, and furnished to subscribers in San Francisco, at 50 cents per month, payable to the Carrier.

THE HEBREW will be forwarded to any part of the State or Territories, at $5 per annum; $3 for six months; $1 50 for three months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For each square (8 lines or less), one insertion, $1; for one month, $2 50.

☞ All communications and correspondence are to be addressed to PHILO JACOBY, PUBLISHER THE HEBREW, San Francisco.

☞ **Book and Job Printing Neatly Executed at the Office of "The Hebrew."**

ISRAEL IN THE OLD WORLD.

The idea of the youthful, if enterprising, colony of Hebrews resident in the land of Hail Columbia—presuming to view with critical eye the progress and condition of the venerable communities of Europe, Asia and Africa, which date their origin from the dispersion of Israel after the overthrow of the national existence.

Does it not savor of the forwardness characteristic of American Institutions? Does it not remind some diligent reader of the daily papers, of a proposition seriously suggested looking to an American Congress for the consideration of European affairs, the intervention of our plucky republic in the internal and international difficulties that disturb the serenity of the Eastern Hemisphere?

And yet, in sober earnest, it is not at all absurd for us American Israelites, now at the beginning of a new year, after having discussed our own progress and shortcomings during 5625, to cast a cursory glance upon our co-religionists of the Old World, and to pass an unbiassed judgment upon their case as presented by their annals.

We are bound together by ties of so potent and heart-stirring a character, we are connected so irresistibly by associations and memories of the past, by hopes and aspirations for the future, by passing events that admonish us of the never ceasing progress of humanity and civilization, of the evanescent present which we strive to grasp, and it eludes our efforts—that it need not astonish ourselves, our brethren or the indifferent observer, if we maintain and express a profound, an over-growing interest in Israel abroad.

Our own history, our traditions deriving origin from an American ancestry, cannot but be regarded as extremely meagre, and, although of indubitable intrinsic worth to ourselves as teaching us the most valuable of lessons—those drawn from actual experience—and, it must be avowed, of some interest to our brethren in the Old World; nevertheless we cannot in our self-complacency pronounce our judgment formed with respect to the progress of Israel for 1865, until we shall have studied—just a little, if you please—the annals of European and Asiatic Judaism.

There has, of late years, being an increasing resolve on our part to become more nearly connected with our co-religionists of the Occident—that is to say, we have experienced a more earnest and irrepressible longing to effect a closer and more practical bond of union than the tie of religion, which is not itself always directly before the eyes of mankind. Although we have a common creed, a common password which welcomes the Hebrew wherever he meets a brother in faith, yet it has been advanced, not without reason, that we should have a more perfect organization, that, while materially helping our progress at home, might enable us the more effectively to extend a kindly greeting, a fraternal hand, to the Israelites of the old countries, and to exercise the powerful influence of freemen interesting their beneficent republican government in behalf of oppressed humanity abroad. This is one great object of our Board of Delegates; this is, again, the distinguished feature of the "Universal Israelite Alliance," which, having branches and organizations throughout Europe, seeks to naturalize itself here, and interest American Israelites in co-operative schemes for the benefit of the ignorant, the unenlightened, the oppressed or the persecuted Hebrews of the Barbary States, the Persian Empire, the Danubian Principalities, or wherever equal rights and privileges are not readily accorded the son of Abraham, wherever bigotry, fanaticism or tyranny has rendered him less than a free agent.

One of the most gratifying signs in the current history of European Israelites is their more practical and well guided inclination to co-operate for the common welfare and for the benefit of their persecuted and uneducated brethren in the so-called non-Christian State. The painful records of modern Judaism are rendered more melancholy and sombre by the absence of the brilliancy that would have been shed by grand co-operative movements for the universal emancipation of the Hebrew race. Egypt, Spain, Poland, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia—it is all the same; artificial barriers reared upon geographical lines, have concentrated the thoughts and feelings of Jews of whatever nationality upon their own present and future, and have proved apparently insurmountable obstacles to an intelligent dissemination of ideas all must hold more or less defined, an intelligent co-operation that would have dethroned fanaticism generations and centuries ago, and might have expedited that glorious day when, among all mankind, God shall be One and His name One. But in His own inscrutable wisdom, the Supreme has ordained that Israel should be dispersed and segregated so thoroughly that the idea of union or internal communication for a general effort to throw off the yoke of slavery never entered their minds. Is it not His wise purpose now to open the eyes of Israel to the supreme folly of independent, isolated action? Do not these manifestations of a desire to institute a fraternal organization like the "Universal Israelite Alliance" seem to indicate that the true brotherly spirit has at length been aroused, and bids us gird ourselves for mutual comfort, improvement and assistance?

In one important respect, we cannot but accord to the European Israelite the merit of having achieved signal good for the common cause—the cultivation of Hebrew literature; and their spiritual progress also appears to have been marked during the year. Besides the many literary societies among Israelites of Great Britain, France and Germany, besides the vigorous, high toned, and invaluable press which our co-religionists of the Old World have maintained, and never more ably or powerfully than at the present time, we find the institution of Bible and Talmudic societies, of new orthodox congregations, of Rabbinical seminaries, and similar manifestations of an invigorated Judaism; and these signs of genuine advancement are not confined to a particular district or kingdom, but seem to have extended throughout Europe. Even on the adjacent continent of Africa, do we observe that Jewish education has received a powerful impulse, for the schools established under auspices of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the "Universal Israelite Alliance," at Teutan and other points in Morocco, and the Hebrew-French institutions in Algiers, are flourishing apace.

The greatest cause for congratulation exists in the condition of the Russian Israelites who, under the wise and benificent sway of Alexander, are becoming admitted to entire equality with the Muscovite citizens of the established faith. New schools and synagogues have been established at St. Petersburg, Odessa, and elsewhere; perfect freedom of trade and the exercise of whatever avocation they select, has been ordained by an imperial ukase; a Chair of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature has been instituted at the College of St. Petersburg; Jewish newspapers with Russian and Hebrew languages have been generally circulated, and men of intelligence and public spirit are leading their brethren in the mighty empire to a position that will demonstrate the terrible injustice that had heretofore dwarfed their ambition and almost reduced them to the level of serfs.

In the Danubian Principalities, a beginning has at least been made towards the recognition of the claims of the Jewish residents to equal rights. They are now allowed to hold real estate, and this in itself alters their condition from the character of sojourners to that of citizens. Prince Couza is understood not to be favorably disposed to liberal views, but the influence of foreign and particularly French criticism, has made a profound impression, and the first effects are perceptible in a more just and equitable policy towards the Jews.

The difficulties in the Jewish community of Turkey have been adjusted, and a gratifying impetus has been given to the educational movements in the territory of the Porte. Here also the "Alliance" contemplate the foundation of schools for Jewish youth. They now accord perfect religious and civil liberty to the Hebrew, and it rests with our brethren themselves to demonstrate their capacity for equal rights.

From Palestine and the adjacent countries, we have had lamentable intelligence. The spread of that fearful epidemic, cholera, has decimated the Jewish population and, as in the case of Smyrna, has occasioned universal consternation. The building of the "Pilgrim's Dwellings" at Jerusalem has proceeded steadily and Mr. Albert Cohn, of Paris, in his periodical visit to the Holy Land, has evinced his usual judgment and spirit in expediting the work of providing for the comfort and improvement of Israelites living in the Holy Land, only to rest their limbs there in death. A railroad has been constructed from Beirut to Jerusalem—quite a novelty in Palestine; it is expected to increase the commercial importance of the former capital of the Jewish nation. Mr. Cohn, while on his mission to the East, opened a Hebrew school at Alexandria in Egypt, a spot where once flourished Hebrew lore.

The new constitution of Greece is favorable to liberty, and of course to Israel. In Italy, our brethren are achieving wonderful progress; they now number some seventy congregations, and several individuals among them have attained eminence in the state. We must, as heretofore, except Rome from the grateful picture of justice, liberty, and consequent prosperity for the Hebrew race. The plague spot of Europe still nurtures its mediæval venom of bigotry and defiant hate of liberty and truth. It was anticipated that the remonstrances of the French and other authorities with reference to the Coen case, would have secured a respectful hearing and, perhaps, the release of the kidnapped boy; they resulted in nothing. The Pope lives on in his friendless grandeur, and mankind begin to hope that the reign of fanaticism, cherished ignorance, and the barbarism of religious servitude, is well nigh over—"How long, O Lord! How long?"

Crossing the mountains, we find the sturdy republic of Switzerland, in form maintaining its anomalous position of hostility to freedom, but in fact surrendering its outposts one by one, until soon Judaism shall stand on a footing of perfect equality with Christianity. The treaties effected during the year with Holland and France, provided for the extension of the same privileges to Jewish sojourners as are enjoyed by others. How long will men of intelligence permit the anomalous spectacle to endure, of foreigners possessing more extensive privileges in Switzerland than the natives.

It is in Germany that we ordinarily look for the greatest activity in religious affairs. And the past year has been no exception to its predecessors, in respect of agitation at least, if not actual progress. There are many eminent philanthropists among German Israelites, who signalize their interest in their fellow men, not by the erection of magnificent synagogues alone, but by the foundation of noble charities, the initiation of grand educational schemes, the inauguration of movements tending to the lasting benefit of their race. Here, as in France, humanitarianism in its broadest acceptation has many devoted adherents. And it is especially gratifying to the chronicler of Jewish affairs, to note that matters of purely an Israelitish character engage the earnest attention of many able men. The Rabbinical Seminary at Breslau, numbers nearly seventy students. New Synagogues have been erected at Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, Hanover, and Breslau. The Talmudic and Bible societies of Philipsohn, and others are flourishing; the German-Jewish press is vigorous and dignified in its maintenance of right and truth. Charles Heine, who recently died at Hamburg, did new honor to his family name by his generous benefactions. In the month of July a conference of eminent Israelites was held at Frankfort, under the presidency of Dr. Geiger, having for its object the establishment of a society somewhat similar to the "Universal Israelite Alliance." In Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Saxony, more liberal enactments with reference to the Jews, grace the annals of 5625.

In Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, we have nothing of a remarkable character to notice. Our brethren stand on a footing of such perfect equality with their fellow-citizens, that it no longer excites surprise to find six Israelites in the British Parliament, or as many in the French Legislative Chambers. Sir Moses Montefiore was accorded a civic reception by the authorities of London, on his return from his Morocco mission. An English subject of world-wide celebrity for the munificence of his charity, died at Bombay—David Sassoon; and our French co-religionists lamented their eminent and revered Grand Rabbin Ullman, who departed this life in May. Mr. Ollendorf, the celebrated linguist, was also among the dead of 5625. Mr. Munk, the venerable and distinguished Oriental scholar, succeeded M. Renan as Hebrew Professor at the College of France. A "Talmudic Society" was established at Paris; and there is now a uniform liturgy throughout the Empire, the differences between the Portuguese and other congregations having been adjusted. Two magnificent temples are in course of construction at Paris. Several co-religionists have been raised to new dignities, among them MM. Anspach and Bedarrides. The greatest progress had been made in Algiers, where the Jewish population, hitherto a discordant element, was gradually becoming identified with the French, their peculiar courts having been discontinued.

Did we desire to enumerate the many distinctions conferred on co-religionists for services to the state or in the world of science, art, and letters, we might protract this article indefinitely, but our object is less to speak of individual dignities acquired during 5625, than to trace the general progress of European Israelites, and that with necessary brevity.

We find the old barrier that prevented the Jew from rising into the citizen, rapidly disappearing throughout the civilized world, and in a marked degree in the German States. Spain and Portugal, as we had occasion to note a twelvemonth ago, are repenting of their bitterly unjust treatment of their Jewish subjects; in Switzerland, Denmark, Greece, the Danubian Principalities, Prussia, Wurtemburg, and other German provinces, liberal enactments with reference to our people, have signalized the year. In those countries of Europe, where civil and religious equality have been enjoyed for any length of time, the Israelites are actively asserting their dignity and vindicating their manhood, not alone by attaining eminence among men of culture, and achieving prominent positions in the state, but by undertakings to diffuse a more accurate and wide spread knowledge of their faith correcting misconceptions, educating those who desire to learn, popularizing Hebrew literature, and preparing for the Judaism of the future.

We find, again, the condition of our brethren in Asia and Africa, exciting the earnest and intelligent interest of our fellow-Israelites in Europe, and, in a minor degree in the United States. The well conceived idea of a "Universal Israelite Alliance" aiming to elevate and enlighten the Hebrew in those countries where barbarism and bigotry have proved so serious obstacles to his emancipation, has been wisely and judiciously realized under the leadership of generous missionaries in the cause of truth and progress. A helping hand, a fraternal welcome, has thus been extended to the hitherto neglected Israelite of the Orient; and the establishment of schools is the very first manifestation of the active and enlightened zeal which directs the operation of the "Alliance." Even while we write, there ascends a cry of woe and desolation from the Holy Land, where the pestilence has been exciting universal dismay. Shall not 5626 record a united and vigorous effort for the permanent assistance of the poor of Palestine, by the completion of the "Pilgrim Dwellings," the erection of schools and the development of their industrial interests?

To conclude this cursory glance at our brethren abroad, they afford us a noteworthy example of devotion to their own true progress, no less than zealous attention to the needs of their less favorably conditioned co-religionists. Between the Hebrews of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, there exists an indissoluble bond of union—one national religion, one national history, one national hope. May the year upon which we have entered be fruitful in good for Israel.—*Jewish Messenger.*

A CLEVER ZOUAVE TRICK.—During the spring of 1860, in Algiers, the tribe of Beni Suassin were meditating an attack on the French. Being short of powder, they tried to obtain it from their enemy; offering one dollar for a cartridge, they found the supply equal to the demand. Soon the transaction leaked out among the officers, who laid a trap, and caught an old Zouave in the act of pocketing four dollars for four cartridges. Being brought before the court-martial, old Zou-Zou pleaded guilty, and requested the favor to blow his own brains out and avoid formalities. This being granted, a horseman's pistol was brought in, loaded by the culprit, and applied to his temple. Click! the cap only exploded. "Try again," said the commander. So he did. Click! The court began to laugh, for it saw the cartridges which he had sold were made of coal-dust and not powder, and that, as demonstrated in his attempts at self-punishment, they were not likely to go off—save to the Arabs. Old Zou-Zou was permitted to return to his duty.

The Italian journals announce the death, at Rome, of the advocate Sterbinelli, who was President of the Roman Assembly under the Republic in 1840. Having been amnestied by the Pope, M. Sterbinelli has since lived in retirement at Rome. He leaves a fortune of about 1,500,000f.

A PLEA FOR COURTESY.

If our pen were a pin, we would stick it into the trousers of those people who seem to have taken out a license to be ugly. They are a class by themselves in the matter of temper, and ought to be a class by themselves in the matter of territory. They are so abominably cross-grained that you cannot approach them without riling them, or deal with them without being insulted by them.

Some of them are petty clerks who seem to be of the opinion that they magnify their office by airing their ascerbity. They take pains to be impertinent in order to be smart, and ought to be made to smart for their pains.

This reminds us of a little story which will "point a moral and adorn a tale," if those whom it may concern will let it. A stout countryman upon approaching a city coxcomb at the desk of a "big concern," upon a matter of business, was treated so curtly and cavalierly that he made up his mind there and then to have redress. And he had it. He seized a hickory ruler from the desk with one hand and the choleric clerk with the other. The consequences were forcible to behold. Sweat poured down the countryman's face, and tears down that of the clerk. The scene was short, sharp and surprising, and the result everything that the lovers of "wild justice" could desire. The rustic obtained his redress, and the coxcomb his deserts.

Whether the countryman was right in moving so immediately on the works of the clerk may be questioned by the more fastidious of the sticklers for moral suasion, but there can be no dispute as to the conduct of the clerk. And neither will it be disputed that if all testy and ill bred employees were liable to a similar penalty for ill manners as that which overtook the employe herein above adverted to, the result might be salutary and beneficial.

It is vexatious in the extreme to do business with a man who is deficient in business courtesy. Save us from your morose mannered merchant, whose speech is seasoned with the twang of ire, whose answers are arrows tipped with bile, and whose deportment is prickled o'er with caustic utterances thick and repelling as quills on the back of the fretful porcupine. It is surprising we can have the bad taste to tolerate such a boor, but we are quite sure that success is often withheld for the reason that it has too nice a sence of propriety to consort with a man whom nature intended for a hog.

But we put business courtesy on higher grounds than self-interest. We put our demand for it on the principle of justice between man and man. It is no man's right to be any other animal than that he was designed to be by Providence—a man. Let him be a man and a gentle-man in his intercourse with man. Let it be esteemed brutal to be a brute, whether the brute be bibed or quadruped.

As we have had occasion to say before, the choleric are multiplying. Prosperity is productive of asperity, and success of spleen in these parts. There are those who deserve to lose all they have acquired, because of the crabbed temper they have acquired in the acquisition of their wealth.

It is refreshing to deal with business men who have a nice sense of business courtesy, and who can make a bargain for themselves without making bears of themselves, and it does one's heart good to receive a civil answer to a civil question at the postoffice, the railroad office, and the newspaper office.

Courtesy is the best policy and the best breeding. Those who trample on it should be themselves trampled on, and those who sneer at it should themselves be treated to the sneers instead of the patronage of their fellows.

What are the business colleges about that they do not teach business courtesy? Let them turn the attention of the young men under their train to the necessity of urbanity at the counter and in the office where the public most do congregate. And when a corporation sets about selecting one of their number to meet the public in their name, let them make a choice of a well bred man, if there is one such among them. If there are none such among them, let them hire one of that sort from the incorporate community outside. Better meet an old cow robbed of her calf, than to meet some of these curs who do the business of the monopolies and "big concerns."

BURIED ALIVE.—A paper was recently read before the French Academy of Science in which the following extraordinary instance was adduced as a reason for abolishing the present custom of burying so soon after death: A young female had been twice pronounced dead, when only in a trance, but had recovered in time to prevent being buried alive. A third trance came on, and, in consequence of what had previously occurred, permission was obtained of the constituted authorities for the body to remain above ground as long as decomposition should not take place. A week—ten days passed away—there was still no decomposition, but all the medical men declared that she was dead, and at length she was laid in her coffin. Only a few minutes before the coffin was to be nailed down, and while the bell of the village church was already tolling for her funeral, a female from an adjoining village, who had been a schoolmate of the supposed deceased, came to take a last farewell. She stooped to kiss the lips of her departed friend, and remained in that position for some time; the bystanders attempted to remove her, lest her emotion should be injurious to her. She waived them off with her hand, and remained with her lips upon those of her departed friend, and breathing, as it turned out afterward, the warm breath of life into her lungs. At length she exclaimed: "She lives!" and rising from the body, pointed out unequivocal signs of life. She then stated that as she was kissing her friend she fancied she felt her breath, and in a few minutes was convinced of the fact. The female who was supposed to be dead was taken out of the coffin and placed in a warm bed, and, in the course of a few hours, fully revived. She stated that she was, during her trance, fully sensible to all that was passing around her, and that she even heard the death bell toll, but was utterly incapable of speech or sign to show that she was not dead.

BELLINI.

He was tall and slim; his face was neither pale nor florid; his hair was of a light, almost golden hue, and hung in ringlets. His forehead was very high, his nose straight, his eyes light blue, his mouth well proportioned, his chin round. His features seemed as vague and as void of character as milk. In fact his face was a milk face, and was frequently marked by a lacadaisical expression of pain, which made up for the want of character. But it was pain without depth, void of poesy or passion. It glistened in his eyes and quivered on his lips. The young *maestro* seemed bent on making a show of his sadness. Fantastic melancholy betrayed itself in the arrangement of his hair, langour in the cut of his clothes, and ideality in his light cane. Thus he always reminded me of the old pastorals in which shepherds, in light-colored jackets and short pants, tripped about, carrying staffs bedecked with ribbons. Then his guit was so mournful, so feminine, and ethereal. His whole appearance suggested a sigh *en escarpins*. There always seemed something comically unenjoyed about him, caused, perhaps by the style in which he spoke French. He spoke it terribly; he butchered it unmercifully. The way in which he often tortured the poor French words, as though an executioner were breaking them on the wheel, and the way in which he uttered his monstrous *coq a l'ane*, were enough to make one look around with fright to see whether the world was coming to an end with a mighty crash. Deathly silence reigned on such occasions; mortal terror was depicted on ever countenance, whether rouged or powdered; the women seemed undecided whether they had better rush out of the room or faint where they were; the men looked down toward their pantaloons to make sure that they really had such garments on; and worst of all, the circumstance would fill every one with an almost uncontrollable desire to laugh outright. Bellini's presence always filled one with fear, which, through some strange fascination, seemed at once to attract and repel. Sometimes his involuntary puns were mirth-provoking, and reminded one, by their droll absurdity, of the castle of his countrymen, Prince Pallagoni, which Goethe, in his *Italienische Reise*, called a museum of bizarre distortions and ill-matched monsters. As Bellini always imagined that he had been making some serious and harmless observation, his face, on such occasions, was in strange contrast to his remarks, and then the unpleasant expression of which I spoke became more marked. His face and figure had an air of physical freshness, blooming health and rosyness, that was calculated to make an unfavorable impression upon one with my morbid tastes. It was not until later, when I had known Bellini for a long time, and found him of a kind and noble disposition, that I grew to like him. I fully believe that his soul remained pure to the last, and that the childlike kindness of temperament which men of genius usually possess, but never parade, was truly his.

JACOB STRAWN, THE ILLINOIS FARMER.—Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Illinois, died suddenly on the 24th ult. Starting in farming and cattle buying at an early age, with a capital of fifty cents in silver, Mr. Strawn came to be the king farmer of the West. His acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unreal thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant corn over a space twice the size of a German kingdom. He had sheep and kine upon a thousand hills, or would have had if the hills had been there. He built pretty much the whole of the village of Jacksonville; he represented his district in the Legislature, where he was noted for direct and availiable good sense, and in all positions filled the ideas of a good citizen. His "little garden patch" at the time of his death embraced nearly thirty-five thousand acres, worth at least $1,500,000 without improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven sons and one daughter. In person he was a Daniel Lambert, weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds. During the war he was an active and liberal friend and supporter of the Union cause. Many interesting incidents have been related respecting him, among which are the following:—He began life for himself by raising sixteen acres of wheat, which he traded for sixteen steers, which he sold at profit. After this he dealt mainly in cattle. He was a rapid talker and a keen judge of human nature, a prompt actor, knew how to drive a bargain and always made money. He seldom came to town, was busy every moment, and was always in the field or in the saddle, going from place to place. Until within a few years he was his own accountant and his own banker, and strange as it may seem, kept no books, trusting entirely to his memory, which never failed him. In physical labor he excelled in every department. With a common hand sickle he has been known to reap, bind and shock sixty dozen bundles of wheat in a day. Farmers will understand this to be what not more than one man in thousands could perform. In earlier days he carried large sums of money upon his person, and on several occasions his life was attempted as he rode alone through the country. At one time, near Alton, he was attacked by three robbers, whom he thrashed and put to flight with his cattle whip. He was a man of wonderful muscle and activity. He could spring over the highest fence by merely placing one hand on the top rail, and on one occasion he caught an infuriated bull by the horns who was charging on him in an open field, and throwing him on his back completely subdued the animal.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.—We are glad to notice that our enterprising friends and co-religionists, Messrs. W. Wolf & Co., the Pioneer Boot and Shoe Manufacturers on the Pacific coast, are reaping the reward which their energy and skill so well merits. The superior quality of their manufactures, and the low rates at which they are enabled to furnish them renders competition all but impossible. Dealers who desire to purchase elegant Boots or Shoes, which will out-last the best Eastern manufacture, at the cheapest price, will do well to visit the establishment of W. Wolf & Co., No. 115 California street.

Joseph Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, has died at Rome.

MILITARY SCIENCE—THE OLD AND NEW.

The present system of tactics—that is, the rapid over the slow—is but a return to the old style of combat; and we find that as the change of fashion is but a repetition of the old, so in military affairs there is in the use of the bayonet a return to the hand-to-hand conflict of ancient days. It is quite strange to note how the science of war has been controlled, and even shaped, by the notions and prejudices of men. There has not been a great mind in military service for the last eighteen centuries, who has not left his mark on his age. One important fact has been established by the experience of ages, whatever may be the reaches of military science—personal strength and physical power will turn the scale. The only exceptions to this rule are found in the campaigns of Cæsar with the Gauls. For instance, the ancient Athenians were considered a match with the Persians at one to ten; and at Marathon ten thousand of the former routed one hundred thousand of the latter in a pitched battle; yet one Spartan, owing to his superiority of nerve and vigor, was equal to six Athenians, as the latter in time learned to their cost. In ancient days a tolerable substitute for artillery was found in chariots of war, which were as fearful then as a battery would be at present. Alexander the Great, carrying out his father's system, got a new idea in the famous Macedonian Phalanx. This was a body of veterans, whose march was in close column of wedge-shape, and whose charge at the close of an action was irresistible. With thirty thousand of such troops, aided by levies among the conquered, Alexander subdued one-half of Asia, and penetrated to what is now British India. In three battles the Persian Empire was destroyed, and in one of these actions three hundred thousand were said to have been slain. After this era, the Phalanx fell into disuse. The use of elephants, so common in India, even to a late day, never got in vogue in other nations. Pyrrhus, the Epirote, in his invasion of Italy, at first terrified the Romans with a squadron of these animals, whose charge of ivory bayonets had never been heard of before. Twice the invaders triumphed, though at such expense of blood that their leader remarked that one more such victory would ruin him. At the next battle the Romans assailed the elephants with fire-balls, whose blaze drove the excited beasts upon their masters, and the result was their entire defeat. This we find finely hit off in one of Macaulay's lays of ancient Rome:

"And Appenines' gray vulture
Shall have a noble feast,
On the fat and on the eyes
Of the huge earth-shaking beast."

The ancient Greeks advanced to the charge with solemn step, chanting their war-song. The sling was used by skimishers, but regulars flung their javelins, and then trusted to the well-nerved arm and heavy sword.

The Romans, who affected the graces but little, omitted the war-song and saved their breath for the encounter—like the Greek, the javelin *(pilum)* and the broad sword were their main weapons, while the buckler covered the body. In attacking walled towns, the troops marched in close column, with their shields over their heads, like the shell of a tortoise. This protected them while sapping the wall. How often does one meet in Cæsar's commentaries, the term "*testudine facto*."

With the javelin and broad sword, and with a complement of cavalry, Rome conquered the largest part of the known world. This seems wonderful when one realizes that all was done without the discharge of a musket, or even the snap of a percussion cap, that never a breach was made by siege guns, nor a town "shelled," and that one of the most perplexing features of modern surgery was not even dreamed of—we refer to your shot wounds. The horrors of ancient warfare transcend all estimate—generally no quarter was asked or given. "*Vae victis*" became a Roman proverb. Hence the amazing slaughter which accompanied the victories of Marius and Cæsar. Prisoners, when suffered to live, were sold into slavery, and in later days were slaughtered in gladiatorial shows, even thousands being pitted against each other in the Coliseum on a single occasion, and "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

There were no military hospitals, and the wounded were left to perish. As their wounds were cuts instead of shots they generally bled to death. And as the labor of burial was omitted, the wolf, the kite and vulture finished the work.

"The kite knows well the loud, stern swell,
That bids the Romans close."

The legionaries of ancient Rome were the most vigorous troops the world has ever seen. Their labors would astonish even one of Napoleon's Old Guard. Each man was his own chaplain, surgeon, and we might almost add, commissary. Besides helmet, greaves and cuirass of heavy brass, he bore a mixed up burden of food and camp stuff of sixty pounds—in addition to this, the *pilum* was as heavy as a musket, to say nothing of the massive sword. The secret of the success of Roman arms was discipline, and the very name of an army, "*exercitus*" shows what its character must have been.

We cannot wonder that such troops became the terror of the world;—and yet we believe that even without artillery or musketry—but simply with the bayonet—the modern French army would drive them from the field. It is strange that the ancients had no weapons so fearful as this and yet so simple.

HOME.—A home! It is the bright, blessed, adorable phantom which sits highest on the sunny horizon that girdeth life. When shall it be reached? It is not the house, though that may have its charms; nor the field, carefully tilled, and streaked with your own footpaths; nor the trees, though their shadow be to you like that of a "great rock in a weary land;" nor yet is it the firseside, with its cozy comfort; nor the pictures which fell of loved ones; nor the books; but more than all these, it is the *presence!* The altar of your confidence is there; and adorning it all, and sending your blood in passionate flow, in the ecstacy of the conviction that there, at least, you are beloved; that there you are understood; that there your errors will meet ever with gentle forgiveness; that there you may unburden your soul, fearless of harsh, unsympathizing ears; and there you may be entirely and joyfully yourself!

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship-of-war some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell down plump on the First Lieutenant. "Wretch," said the officer, as he gathered himself up, "where did you come from?" "An sure I came from the North of Ireland, your honor."

"That's a stupid brute of yours, John, said a Scotch minister to a parishioner who drove his merchandize from door to door, in a small cart drawn by a donkey: "I never see you but the creature's braying." "Ah, sir," said the dealer, "ye ken the hearts warm when frens meet."

MISS HANNAH F. GOULD, THE POETESS.

Of that class of American poets who may be said to have belonged to the age which has only just past as the present peace began, and whose lives properly belonged to the threescore and ten or twenty years which lay between the two great revolutions through which this country has passed, two have died during 1865—Mrs. Sigourney and Hannah F. Gould. Both were born in the infancy of the republic, and their songs were in some measure suggested, not to say inspired, by the events of the age in which they were born and lived.

Hannah F. Gould was born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1787. Her father has been a soldier of the Revolution, and had fought from Lexington and Bunker Hill through Valley Forge to Yorktown, and was honored as a veteran. Her mother died young, leaving four children beside Hannah. Two sons are deceased. Benjamin A. Gould was for many years the Principal of the Boston Latin School, and the author of a series of Latin text books still in use. He was afterwards a successful merchant of Boston. Two sisters the poetess survive her. One of them is the wife of Judge Fuller, of Augusta, Ga., and the other Mrs. Rapalye, of this city.

In her earlier days Miss Gould was known for her vivacity and wit. Her efforts were not marked by the inspiration of genius, or always by easy versification; but they were characterized by true thought, refined and tender emotions, and a pure, calm, healthful, moral tone, which made them favorites, and led to their frequent appearance in print, both at home and abroad. Among the pleasantest and most touching of her poems we recall "The Snow Storm," "The Veteran and the child," "The Pebble," "The Scar of Lexington" and "The Midnight Mail."

Miss Gould led a quiet life in the homestead where she dwelt for half a century—a life which would have been as secluded as it was unostentatious but for her genial hospitality and the many visitors, among them not a few of our distinguished authors, who sought the acquaintance of a lady widely known as a charming writer when American literature was in its infancy, and when but few of her own sex joined her in contributing to its growth. the personal character of the deceased was of a rare excellence. She united the graces of a Christian to the attractions of a cultivated mind, and in her pursuit of letters never neglected the simplest womanly duties or failed to exhibit the womanly virtues of home. As a daughter her devotion to her venerated father was untiring in its respect, affection and watchful care; and throughout her life her friendship was sought and prized both by the young and the old. Her memory will be tranquilly cherished in many hearts; and her pleasant and pathetic lyrics will continue to be read for their fine feeling. unaffected simplicity and patriotic and religious sentiments.

Miss Gould has published several volumes, three as early as 1832. "Gathered leaves" was published in 1846, "The Diosma" in 1850, the "Youths' Coronal" in 1851, and "Hymns and Poems for Children" in 1854.

ONE evening, hard upon the first representation of "Le Pardon de Ploermel," Prince Ponaitowski, meeting Meyerbeer in society, sat down to the piano, and, while talking to him aside, began giving out, *sotto vose*, a series of themes, among which, if they were common ones, there were also many "piquant and original." "What are you humming there?" said Meyerbeer;" "it seems to me that I know those old soldiers." "I should think you did," replied the Prince, continuing to sing under his breath, "and that you have met them on the field of honor." "In Italy it must have been, then, for that is Italian music." "Yes, *pardieu!* Italian music, from the 'Emma di Resburgo' of Giacomo Meyerbeer." "Ah!" said Meyerbeer, a little at a nonplus, "you know, then the sins of my youth, *quorum hodie pudet ae pœnitet?*" "you are wrong, master, for the air is charming!" Meyerbeer listened for a moment, smiling and pensive; then, with his hand softly on the Prince's arm—"Well, then, Brother in Art," signed he, "since you play me the bad trick of knowing by heart everything about my Italian operas, I hope you will not be too loudly, scandalized if you meet, in passing, with the fragments that I have served up again in 'Le Pardon.'"

SNAILS IN THE DESERT.—In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences M. Paul Rocher gives a description of various snails, the migrations and habits of which he has had occasion to observe during his travels over the southren part of the province of Oran, from El Aghouat to the frontier of the Empire of Morocco. These creatures obtain the water necessary to their existence from certain pulpous plants which grow spontaneously in those regions not visited with rain. Such is the *guettaf*, a plant which is the chief aliment, and it might almost be said, the drink of the animals to be found in the desert of Sahara, especially of the celebrated *mealı* or antelope, which, if the Arabs are to be believe, can live several years without drink. Such is also the *zygophyllum cornutum*, which the Arabs call the water-skin plant. M. Rocher states that he has often seen hundreds of snails attached to these plants early in the morning, in order to derive from the moisture which in other countries is supplied to them by rain or dew. During the night there always is in the desert a certain relative dampness, owing to the extreme rarefaction of the air in those regions, and this also contributes to the nourishment of these mollusks which can live a long while without food. Their shells are provided with lids, by means of which they exclude the heat and prevent the evaporation of the moisture they have imbibed. —*Galignani.*

A NEW DISH.—A gentleman whose knowledge of the French was limited to a few words, and who was ignorant of the meaning even of those, called in at one of our French restaraunts a few days since for his dinner. "Vat vill you have sare?" said the attentive French waiter. "I'll take some of that—that—what do you call it? same as I had yesterday—some French dish or other." "I do not rccollect, sare, vat you did have day before dis." "Oh, some fried dish—let's see a fried *fille de chambre*—I believe that's what they call it." The poor waiter shrugged his shoulders, and put on a look of perfect astonishment when his customer called for a fried chambermaid.

A respectable surgeon in London, making his daily round to see his patients, had occasion to call at a house at Charing Cross, where he left his horse to the care of a Jewish boy, whom he usually saw in the streets. On coming out of the house, he naturally enough expected to find his trusty servant treating himself to a ride; but no—Mordecai knew the use of time and the value of money a little better—he was letting the horse to little boys in the streets, a penny a ride to the Horse Guards and back.

A DAY'S EATING IN NORWAY.

An English gentleman who calls himself Wyndham has been touring in Norway, and, as a matter of course, has written a book about the "wild life" of that wild country. Now-a-days it would seem that no journey is complete without the inevitable accompaniment of a volume, good, bad or indifferent. Mr. Wyndham's volume has a little in it readable, mixed with much that is neither new nor worthy of a perusal. Like almost every other Norwegian traveler, he speaks in high terms of the hospitality of that country. He thus tells his table experience:

According to the invariable custom in Norway, at about six in the morning a servant brought us a cup of coffee and some biscuits, reminding me of the similiar habit prevailing in some parts of Germany. But this did not preclude an excellent breakfast, at nine o'clock, consisting of cold meat cut in slices, tea, coffee, with *flad* and *kage brod* in plenty; while, on a plate, under a bell-glass, were placed a few pieces of *gammel ost*, or old cheese.

In Norwegian houses, the kitchen invariably adjoins the dining room; and, considering that the tea and coffee always remain in the kitchen, it is certainly a convenient plan for the lady of the house, who there filling the cups bring them into the dining-room, taking them back herself to be replenished when wanted. Our new acquaintances were extremely sociable, and the breakfast passed off most pleasantly.

And the dinner was not inferior to the breakfast:

At about two o'clock the lady of the house announced dinner, by saying, "Vœr so god—spise" (Be so good as to come to dinner); upon which the guests entered the dining-room indiscriminately—the ladies by themselves, and the gentlemen following. At a large dinner party, where some degree of formality is observed, the wine is passed round the table, and each person fills his glass; every one then bows and drinks to the health of every one else, emptying his glass at one draught—the neglect of which is considered as a want of respect to the master of the house, and of courtesy to the company in general; but after the first glass, wine is drank at pleasure. This ceremony concluded, the dishes are passed round the table from one person to another; and soup and meat being removed from the table, are generally replaced by an excellent pudding, the making of which appears to be well understood by the Norwegian ladies, and by a large dish of fruit eaten in soup plates, with an abundance of milk. In this high latitude the profusion of raspberries, the fruit thus served up, much astonished me, till I found in what abundance they grew wild.

As each person concluded his dinner, he carefully folds up his napkin, and, laying it on the table, places his plate upon it. Every one having so done, the wine is again passed round the table, and, the glasses being all replenished, the same ceremony which preceded the dinner is observed in conclusion. The move for departure from the table is now made by one of the guests, a gentleman, who, bowing to the host, says, "Tak for Maden" (Thanks for the food); the whole party then rise, and each person replaces his chair against the wall—an accomplishment requiring some little practice before one can, not only perform it quickly, but also avoid making a great cracking upon the polished floors. A general shaking of the hands immediately follows, each person saying as he does so, "Tak for Maden."

All the company then proceed to the drawing-room, with the exception of the lady of the house, who remains in the dining-room to see the dinner removed. Coffee then follows, and in the evening at about nine o'clock, an excellent supper—much like the breakfast, though more substantial. Such, then, is the routine, and such are the customs of a Norwegian house.

ANOTHER FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.—Intelligence has reached Erlangen of another terrible Alpine accident. It appears that two students of theology at Erlangen University, Herren Chrestin and Hinsch, accompanied by Nussbaumer, a Neukirchen guide, attempted the ascent of the Grossvenediger, after receiving the assurance that the enterprise was quite devoid of danger. They reached the top of the mountain safely at noon. In their descent the student Hinsch, followed by the guide Nussbaumer, succeeded in passing over a bridge formed by frozen snow across a crevasse, but the ice broke beneath Hinsch, who was at once precipitated, without being greatly hurt in the fall, to a depth of a hundred feet down the crevasse. The unfortunate young man fell until he was jammed in by the breast and back. He shouted for help, announcing that his arms were still free. The guide, however, had not only neglected the precaution of tying the party together, but had not even brought a rope with him. He called down to the sufferer that a rope must be fetched, and that he could not be back in less than eight hours. "I can't hold out so long," was the reply. "Say good bye for me to my parents." A plaid was thrown down, in the hope of its imparting a little warmth, but the sufferer was unable to use it, probably soon losing all power of motion. His friend, in the meantime, had hastily descended with the guide to a herdsman's hut, but no rope was to be had, and they were obliged to go as far as Neukirchen, where they arrived at 8 p. m. seven hours after the disaster. The guide refused to reascend, but Chrestin at once returned in the night with five men as far as the hut, and reached the crevasse by 8 o'clock in the morning. One of the men was let down in the crevasse about fifty feet, being unable to descend furnher, owing to the narrowness of the space. Some distance lower he perceived the corpse of the unfortunate youth, with the head hanging on one side. He had been frozen to death.

HORSEOLOGY AMONG THE ANCIENTS.—A singular accout of the manners of the ancients in the matter of breaking in their horses and rendering them sure-footed when galloping over the most irregular and dangerous grounds, is related by Vegetius. The Parthian horses were lighter and hardier than those of the Cappadocians or Medes, and were the best war horses. A spot of dry, level ground was selected, on which various troughes or boxes, filled with chalk or clay, were placed at irregular distances, and with much irregularity of surface and height. Here the horses were taken for exercise, and they had many a stumble and many a fall as they galloped this strangely uneven course; but they gradually learned to lift their feet higher and bend their kness better, and to step sometimes shorter and sometimes longer, as the grouud required, until they could carry their riders with ease and safety over the most irregular and dangerous places. Then it it was that the Parthians could fully put into practice their favorite manœuvre, and turn up and destroy their unsuspecting foes. There were as formidable in flight as in attack, and would often turn on their animals and pour on their pursuers a cloud of arrows that at once changed the fortune of the day.

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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Eine alte Weingeschichte.

Als Moses mit des Volkes Schaar
Durch's rothe Meer gezogen war
Und an dem Wüstenrande
Vor Kanaan sich niederließ
Und jeder schon mit Händen wies
Nach dem gelobten Lande.

Da schickte der Prophet zwölf Mann
Als Boten aus nach Kanaan,
Die sollten ihm berichten,
Was für ein Volk darinnen stund,
Und ob das Land auch hübsch gesund
Und reich an Vieh und Früchten.

Die Boten zogen rings herum
Und sahen sich nach etwas um,
Was sie als eine Probe
Dem Moses brächten mit nach Haus,
Daß er sich orientire d'raus
Und ihre Sendung lobe.

Und als sie an ein Thal gelangt,
Wo sich am Stock die Rebe rankt
Mit wundervollen Beeren —
Zu Eskol war's, es wohnten hie
Gewaltig große Menschen, die
Zu Anaak's Stamm gehörten.

Da gingen sie den Berg hinab
Und schnitten eine Traube ab
Von denen, die dort hingen,
Die war so groß und war so schwer,
Es mußten gleich zwei Männer her,
Die kunnten kaum sie zwingen.

Und wie sie, mit der Last beschwert,
Zu Moses glücklich heimgekehrt,
So thäten sie bekunden,
Daß sie im Lande Kanaan
In Kreuz und Quer sich umgethan
Und folgendes gefunden:

„Das Land," so sprachen sie, „habt Acht,
Aus dem wir diese Frucht gebracht,
Hat gutes Feld und Wiesen
Und Acker, der die Saaten lohnt,
Allein das Volk, das drinnen wohnt,
Das sind Euch lauter Riesen!"

Da jammerte ganz Israel
Und macht' mit Moses laut Krakehl
Und schrie ihm in die Ohren:
„Ziehn wir in dieses Land hinaus,
So sind wir ja mit Mann und Maus
Und Weib und Kind verloren!"

Nur Kaleb und der Josuah,
Zwei von den Zwölf, die standen da
Und schämten sich der Feigen,
Und suchten von der Wunderkraft
Des Tranks aus solchem Rebensaft
Das Volk zu überzeugen.

Und riefen: „Seid Ihr nicht gescheidt,
Wo solche Traube noch gedeiht,
Da wollet Ihr verzweifeln?
Frischauf und zieht mit Gott herfür,
Vor uns die Riesen jagen wir
Zu allen tausend Teufeln!"

Doch wie das Volk sie von sich wies
Und sich durchaus nicht rathen ließ,
Inmitten des Getoses
Da zeigt sich ihnen Gott der Herr,
Der zürnte ganz gewaltig sehr
Und redete zu Moses:

Weil mich dies Volk auf's Neu versucht
Und meine schönste Gottesfrucht
So schnöde will verachten,
So soll'n sie unter Noth und Drang
Noch volle vierzig Jahre lang
Hier in der Wüste schmachten,

Und sollen die gelobten Au'n
Gar nicht mit ihren Augen schau'n
Und nicht das Land der Reben,
Nur Josuah, dem Sohn des Nun,
Und Kaleb will ich Gnade thun
Und will es ihnen geben.

So sprach der Herr, und alle Schaar,
Dieweil sie so verblendet war
Und nicht dem Wein wollt glauben,
Kam dorten um elendiglich,
Nur jene beiden labten sich
Noch später an den Trauben. —

Drum rath' ich Euch, Ihr lieben Leut',
Daß Ihr mit Ehrfurcht jederzeit
Dem guten Wein begegnet,
Den Euch ein Gott vom Himmel gibt;
Wer solchen Wein von Herzen liebt,
Der wird darob gesegnet. —

Leopold Jacoby.

(Für den „Hebrew".)

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Nürnberg,

bis zu ihrer Vertreibung im Jahre 1499.

II.

Volle drei Jahrhunderte war seitdem Nürnberg den Juden verschlossen; wenigstens durften sie dort keine 24 Stunden weilen, wieviel weniger noch einen bleibenden Aufenthalt nehmen. Jedoch berichtet die Chronik einzelne Ausnahmen. So erhielt im Jahre 1529 Andreas Osiander, Prediger an der St. Lorenzkirche vom Rathe die Erlaubniß, den jüdischen Lehrer von Schnattach zu sich zu nehmen, um von ihm hebräisch zu lernen. Am 11. August 1628 kamen zwei junge Israeliten Abraham und Leser mit einer Suite von 20 Personen nach Nürnberg. Ihr Vater hieß Jakob Bassevi, Herr von Dreyberg, den der Kaiser in den Herren- und Ritterstand erhoben hatte. Nachdem sie sich beim Magistrat gemeldet und ihre Privilegien vorgezeigt hatten, erhielten sie die Erlaubniß, in die Stadt zu kommen; sie besichtigten dieselben zwei Tage lang, und reisten dann wieder ab. —

Bevor wir zur Beschreibung der inneren Verhältnisse der Nürnberger Gemeinde übergehen, wollen wir noch erwähnen, daß sich in der Stadtbibliothek zu Nürnberg ein altes in Regalform auf 528 Pergamentfolien sehr sauber geschriebenes „Machsor" befinde, welches ein brauner Hornband mit starken Clausuren umschloß. Dieses Machsor ließ Rabbi Josua für sich und die Seinigen im Jahre 1331 schreiben und sind darin mehrere Gebete aufgenommen, welche die Böhmischen, Amsterdamer und Venetianischen Machsorim nicht enthalten. Am Schlusse befindet sich eine Inschrift des Schreibers (natürlich nicht in Hebräisch).

„Vertraue und sei getrost. Dieses Machsor habe ich geschrieben vor dem Rabbi Josua, dem Sohne Isaacs und vollendet den 4 Elul 91 (1331). Nach Gottes Willen widerfahre ihm die Gnade, daß er, seine Kinder und Kindeskinder darin studiren zu allen Zeiten. Amen.

Verschiedene Gemeinden haben sich bemüht, das Machsor in ihren Besitz zu bekommen; so bot einst die Wiener Gemeinde für jede der 528 Seiten einen Ducaten; doch vergebens. — Leider konnten wir nicht erfahren, ob sich das Machsor noch in Nürnberg befindet und würden wir für jede Mittheilung hierüber zum größten Danke verpflichtet sein. —

Die Gesetze des Rathes zu Nürnberg in Betreff der Juden befinden sich in zwei alten auf Pergament geschriebenen Stadtgesetzbüchern im Stadtarchive; sie handeln über Streitigkeiten unter den Juden, Aufgabe ihres Bürgerrechts und kaufmännischen Verkehr, und bestimmen, daß sie keine kaiserlichen Briefe wider die Verordnungen der Stadt erwirken, nicht in den Pracht-Häusern der Christen schlachten, nur in ihren eigenen Badestuben baden, Gassen und Häuser rein halten und vor Morgens 9 Uhr keine Eier, Obst und Gemüse auf dem Markte einkaufen sollten. Aus den Verordnungen über ihre Tracht heben wir hervor, daß die Bestimmungen Innocenz des Dritten und des Wiener Concils auch für die Nürnberger Juden gültig waren; zuerst mußten sie hohe, gehörnte Hüte von rother Farbe, später Barette und flache Hüte tragen, seit 1551 dienten gelbe Ringe an den Kleidern der Männer und blaue Borduren an den Schleiern der Frauen als Abzeichen; außerdem waren die fremden Israeliten zum Unterschiede gegen den Einheimischen gehalten, Gugeln und hohe Kappen an ihren Mänteln zu tragen. —

Wie im römischen Reiche, besaßen auch die Juden in Nürnberg das Bürgerrecht. — In einem alten, auf Pergament geschriebenen Bürgerbuche heißt es gleich auf dem ersten Blatte: „Daz sint die Jünden, di si ze Nürnberg Bürger sein und hi gesezzen sint und di unz di Gemain der Jünden ze Nurnberg geschrieben haben, geben an dem pfingsttag nach unserer frawen Tag. Ao. Domino MCCCXXXVIII. (1338). — Es sind über 200 Namen, darunter 3 Mohel, Joseph, David und Lesel, 1 Dajan, Isaac und 4 Metzger. Von den Uebrigen nennen wir einige, deren Namen sich noch bis heute erhalten haben: Süßmann, Gumprecht, Seligmann, Oettinger, Liebreich, Kalman, Nathan, Gottschalk und Saulmann.

Alle Israeliten, welche als Bürger oder Schutzverwandte in Nürnberg aufgenommen wurden, mußten schwören, daß sie sich in allen Dingen außer in religiösen dem Stadtrecht unterwerfen und keine Bündnisse für sich oder in fremden Gemeinden schließen würden. Für ihre Aufnahme als Bürger mußten sie eine bestimmte Summe zahlen und zudem zwei Bürgen stellen. Kinder eines Juden, der Bürger war, mußten nach ihrer Verheirathung das Bürgerrecht für sich besonders erwerben oder vier Wochen nach der Hochzeit die Stadt verlassen. Wer sich anderswo niederlassen wollte, hatte das Bürgerrecht in offener Sitzung des Raths aufzugeben und seine Steuern noch für ein Jahr zu zahlen.

Außer dem Bürger- und Schutzgelde, welches die Nürnberger Gemeinde alljährlich gegen Michaelis an den Rath der Stadt zu entrichten hatte, wurde von ihnen jedesmal bei der Krönung eines Kaisers die sogenannte Kronensteuer eingetrieben, und zweimal des Jahres mußten sie eine Abgabe an die Kammer des Kaisers zahlen. Diese letzte hieß der goldene Opferpfennig und belief sich bei der Nürnberger Gemeinde auf 3—4000 Gulden jährlich. Wenn der Kaiser nach Nürnberg kam, so mußten die Israeliten von ihrer Steuer Betten kaufen und für den Hof und die Reichsburg liefern. —

Von den öffentlichen Gebäuden der Nürnberger Gemeinde erfahren wir nicht viel. Ihre erste Synagoge stand unweit der Sebalduskirche, in der Nähe der jetzigen Marienkirche, sie war von einer Mauer umgeben und hatte mehrere Ein- und Ausgänge. Im Jahre 1406 wollte die Gemeinde wegen der großen Menge Studirender ein neues „Beth-Hamedrash" errichten, aber der Rath verbot es; um diese Zeit lebten dort die Rabbiner Weil und Kuppelmann. Das Beth-Hamedrasch in Nürnberg stand bei den auswärtigen Israeliten in großem Ansehen, so daß auch die berühmtesten Lehrer keinen Anstand nahmen, in zweifelhaften Fällen bei den jüdischen Lehrern Nürnberg's Rath zu holen, und ihre Aussprüche galten als Autorität. In religiösen Streitsachen, wie z. B. zwischen Rabbi Simelin von Ulm und Rabbi Selzmann war das Nürnberger Rabbinat die höchste Instanz. In weltlichen Dingen bildete der Rath zu Nürnberg das höchste Gericht; für religiöse und Gemeinde-Angelegenheiten aber wurden aus der Gemeinde selbst Schieds- und Rathsmänner ernannt, welche Jurisdiction übten und jedes Jahr durch Wahlen erneut oder ergänzt wurden, der Stadt- oder Hauptrabbiner blieb jedoch beständiger Präsident des so gebildeten Rathes. Er bekleidete die Stelle eines Richters und in dieser Eigenschaft unterschrieb er nebst 2 ihm beigeordneten Parnojim alle beglaubigten Urkunden. Zwei Mitglieder dieses Raths wurden zu Cassirer gewählt und erhielten den Namen Rechner oder Gemeindeführer. Sie collectirten alle Einnahmen und bewirkten die Ausgaben. Ehe-, Erb- und andere Streitigkeiten der Gemeinde gehörten zur Competenz dieses Raths; Geldsachen und alle Streitigkeiten mit Christen mußten jedoch vor das Stadtgericht gebracht werden.

In den großen Sterbeläuften von 1367, 1407 und 1437 forderte der Tod unter der Nürnberger Gemeinde so viele Opfer, daß ihr Friedhof in diesen Jahren jedes Mal erweitert werden mußte. Früher außerhalb der Stadt gelegen, wurde der Gottesacker bei ihrer Vergrößerung später in die Ringmauer eingeschlossen. Nach Vertreibung der Gemeinde brannte man die auf demselben befindlichen Gebäude nieder und verkaufte den leeren Platz an die Bürger, welche ihn bebauten. Der größte Theil der Grabsteine diente später als Fundament für das neue Salzhaus; wie groß die Zahl derselben gewesen sein muß, ersieht man daraus, daß dieses Gebäude in einer Länge von 385 Fuß und in einer Breite von 62 Fuß ganz auf solchen Leichensteinen ruht. Die älteste „Mazeiwe", die noch im vorigen Jahrhundert unweit des Frauenthores zwei Fuß hoch von der Erde eingemauert gewesen, war 4 Fuß 3 Zoll hoch und 1 Fuß 8 Zoll breit; sie rührt aus dem Jahre 1130 her und deckte das Grab Elias, Sohn Salomon Juda's. Außerdem befanden sich auf dem obersten Boden des weißen Thurmes noch 2 Grabsteine eingemauert, deren Inschriften wie folgt lauteten: „Diesen Grabstein hat errichtet Simon zu Häupten seines Vaters Rabbi Jechia, welcher bestattet wurde am 9. Tag Ijar 5033 (1273)" und

„Dieser Grabstein ist errichtet zu Häupten der Jungfrau Rebecca, der Tochter Rabbi Mosche des Leviten, welche zur Ewigkeit eingegangen ist am sechsten Tage des Monat Adar 5068 (1308). Auch in dem alten Kressischen Stiftshause, dem ehemaligen Beth-Hamedrash, waren Mitte vorigen Jahrhunders noch zwei gut erhaltene jüdische Grabsteine anzutreffen. Der älteste enthielt die Inschrift:

„Jacob hat dieses Grabmal aufgerichtet zu Häupten seiner Ehefrau, der Frau Schönel, einer Tochter Rabbi Samuel's; dieser Stein ist gestellt worden am 6. Tag des Monats Schebath 5055 (1295)."

Von den mannigfachen Schicksalen dieses Grab-Steines erzählt Würfel: „Als Herr Kreß im Jahre 1617 einen Bau an seinem Hause vornehmen ließ, ist der bezeichnete Stein im Roßstall gefunden worden; man hat ihn darauf zur ersten Stufe der Treppe im Hofe verwendet; beim Zuhauen des Steines hat man allerlei blitzende Sterne und Bäume, die darin gewachsen, von sehr harter Materie gefunden, welche zum Gedächtniß aufbewahrt worden." — In demselben Hause befand sich gleich beim Eintritt rechts ein anderer Stein mit folgender Inschrift:

„Hier ist verborgen worden die ehrbare Jungfrau Sara (ihr Gedächtniß verbleibe in gutem Andenken), eine Tochter unseres Lehrers, des Rabbi Baruch Haechen, am ersten Wochentage, den 13. Kislew 5209 (1449)."

Mit den letzten sichtbaren Zeichen, welche an die alte Nürnberger Gemeinde erinnern, mit ihren Grabsteinen, schließen wir die kurze Abhandlung über ihre Geschichte. Nach vollen drei Jahrhunderten wich endlich der Bann, welcher die Israeliten von den Mauern der alten Reichsstadt fernhielt. Die neue jüdische Gemeinde Nürnbergs zählt jetzt zu den bedeutenderen Bayern's.

In einem späteren Artikel werden wir in Kürze die Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinde zu Furth in Bayern behandeln.

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Berlin, den 18. September. — Die neue Synagoge. — An die Mitglieder der hiesigen Synagogengemeinde ward dieser Tage von dem Gemeindevorstande ein Zirkular erlassen, worin ihnen über die Verzögerung der Eröffnung des neuen Synagogengebäudes folgende Mittheilung gemacht wird: „Das schöne würdige Bauwerk ist seiner Vollendung so nahe, daß es offenbar nicht bauliche Gründe sein können, welche der von uns mit allen möglichen Mitteln angestrebten baldigen Eröffnung des Gotteshauses entgegenstehen. In der That wurzeln die Hindernisse in ganz anderen, die religiösen Interessen der Gemeinde betreffenden Umständen, welche aber von so hoher Wichtigkeit sind, daß wir uns nicht auf eine kurze Andeutung derselben beschränken können, sondern einen umfassenden sachgemäßen Bericht an die Gesammtgemeinde uns für die nächsten Tage vorbehalten müssen."

Im Anschlusse der obigen Mittheilung schreibt die hiesige „Börsenzeitung": „Mit dem Ablaufe dieses Jahres ist für die hiesige jüdische Gemeinde durch den Ablauf der Wahlperiode die Neuwahl von 10 Mitgliedern der Repräsentantenversammlung und 15 Stellvertretern erforderlich, und hat deshalb in Gemäßheit des Gemeindestatuts die Liste der stimmberechtigten Gemeindemitglieder vom 15. August bis zum 16. September öffentlich ausgelegen. Eine Reihe der wichtigsten, das Gemeindewesen tief berührenden Fragen, sowohl finanzieller wie religiöser Natur, darunter besonders die Gestaltung des Gottesdienstes in der neuen Synagoge und die Rabbinerwahl sind seit langer Zeit in der Schwebe und dürften erst mit dieser Neuwahl zur Lösung gelangen. Ueberall und in allen Parteischattirungen ist man deshalb von der großen Bedeutung dieser Wahl durchdrungen und allgemein hegt man den Wunsch, daß durch zeitige Veranstaltung von allgemeine Versammlungen ein Mittelpunkt zum Austausch und zur Klärung der Ansichten und zu einer Besprechung der Gemeindeverhältnisse geboten werden möchte, damit diese Wahl der wirkliche Ausdruck des Gemeindewillens werde."

Berlin. — Am Freitag, den 1. September Mittag wurde auf dem hiesigen jüdischen Friedhofe Professor Remak begraben, der dritte berühmte Docent, nach Riedner und Enke, den unsere Universität in den wenigen Wochen seit Beginn der Ferien verloren hat. Die „Vossische Zeitung" gibt folgenden kurzen Abriß seines Lebens: Remak war in Posen im Jahre 1815 geboren, wo er Anfangs einen sehr dürftigen Elementarunterricht genoß, dann aber durch privates Studium sich soweit vorbereitete, daß er in der Prima des Gymnasiums aufgenommen werden konnte. Während seiner folgenden Universitätsjahre gehörte er bald zu den Lieblingsschülern des Physiologen Johannes Müller, war auch eine Zeitlang dessen Assistent. Bald darauf habilitirte er sich an der Berliner Universität als Privatdocent und trat durch seine Inaugural-Dissertation, eine mikroskopische Untersuchung der Nerven, in die Fußtapfen seines berühmten Lehrers. Durch sein Werk: „Untersuchungen über die Entwickelung der Wirbelthiere, Berlin 1852—55", begründete er seinen wissenschaftlichen Ruf. Seit 1857 beschäftigte sich Remak sodann mit der Elektrotherapie, bei welcher neuen Heilmethode, besonders für Nervenkrankheiten, ein den constanten Strom gegenüber dem inducirten ausschließlich zur Anwendung brachte. Remak ist nur 50 Jahre alt geworden, schon seit zwei Jahre, wie man hört, trotz seines blühenden Aeußeren leidend, endete ein Karbunkelgeschwür in Killingen sein Leben. Er war seit 1820 der erste Jude, der sich an hiesiger Universität als Privatdozent habilitiren durfte, und zwar erfolgte die Erlaubniß dazu noch vor dem Gesetz vom 23. Juli 1847 durch Friedrich Wilhelm IV. welchem Humboldt den deskfalsigen Antrag vorgelegt und warm empfohlen hatte. — Eine sehr große Anzahl von Kollegen stand an seinem Grabe.

Aus Mitau, den 14. September schreibt man der „Nationalzeitung": „Gelegentlich der bevorstehenden Reformen der Stadtverhältnisse in Riga, Mitau und Reval regt sich das Judenthum in den Ostseeprovinzen ungemein und betheiligt sich mit großem Interesse an jenen Angelegenheiten. Bei uns namentlich, wo die Einwohnerschaft zum fünften Theil aus Juden besteht, die bis jetzt eine eigens für sich bestehende Gemeinde bildete, verlangt jetzt die Majorität der Juden mit den Christen eine politische Gemeinschaft zu bilden, die Regierung scheint diesem Wunsche zu willfahren geneigt zu sein, und so werden wir auch hier konsequenter Weise, wie in anderen Ländern ein Reformjudenthum erhalten. Schon jetzt spaltet sich das Judenthum in zwei, fast feindlich gesonderte Kulturschichten, von denen die eine orthodox, die andere fast ganz rationalistisch gesinnt ist und, wegsehend über Ceremonien und Gebräuche, sich ihre Religion in der allgemeinen Form des Mosaismus zusammenstellt. Auch in Riga verlangen die Juden ähnliche Maßregeln, Zulassung zur Erwerbung des Bürgerrechts, Berücksichtigung ihrer Interessen in der neuen Stadtverfassung u. s. w., und selbst russische Blätter erwarten und sprechen es aus, daß die Regierung den zeitgemäßen Reformen Rechnung tragen werde.

Hannover, 13. August. — Nach der letzten Volkszählung am 3. Dezember 1864 hatte das Königreich Hannover 1,923,492 Einwohner und zwar 1,584, 767 Lutheraner, 98,010 Riformirte, 226,009 Katholiken, 2,282 Dissidenten und 12,425 Israeliten.

— Auf der letzten Kunstausstellung in London fand ein Gemälde „Esther's Banket" vielen Beifall. Man sieht, wie ein Correspondent der „Neuen Freien Presse" in Wien schreibt: Haman mit gerungenen Händen vor Esther liegen, die auf einem Stuhle sitzend, etwas zurückweicht. Der König steht in gebieterischer Haltung jenseits des Tisches die Hand am Schwertknauf. Die Diener werfen den zum Tode bestimmten einen Teppich über das Haupt. Lebensvolle Zeichnung ist mit dem Chrakter des Dargestellten auf das Geschickteste verbunden.

Kattoritz, (Schlesien), 24. Juli. — Die durch Wohlstand und Intelligenz die Entwickelung des Orts nicht wenig fördernde hiesige jüdische Bevölkerung, welche schon seit einigen Jahren einen hübschen Betsaal und eine zweiklassige Schule besitzt, hat in diesen Tagen die Corporationsrechte als selbstständige Gemeinde erhalten und ist nicht mehr wie früher von der Gemeinde in Myslowitz abhängig.

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FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

The great power wielded by the Catholic Church has been owing to the influence the Priests hold over the ignorant; by playing upon their fears, by picturing the delights of a Heaven and the horrors of a Hell hereafter—impressing upon all their adherents the necessity of worldly expiation to be had at their hands as the anointed of God. Whilst fear of punishment may restrain evil doers, and it certainly does, the course pursued by the Catholic clergy is just suited for the civilization of the savage, or the control of the ignorant—but no less brutal at times—lower classes in lands where oppression crushes them to the dust. The materialist who can delight in picturing an actual Hell, who can people it with the semblances of humanity undergoing all manner of known and infernal tortures—with Satan, horns, hoofs and all presiding over the work—must have strong faith in human credulity, if he thinks the picture he has conjured up will be received as a reality by any sensible individual in an enlightened community. Yet, the Catholic Church is not the only one which preaches eternal damnation hereafter. There are creeds of the Protestant Church equally urgent in consigning non-believers to "everlasting fires." The Catholics take care of their own believers by considerately offering them absolution from sin, but they are not so charitable to non-believers, whom they class under the generic head of "Heretics," and give great delight in consigning them to all the torments of the Hell they have conjured up. The belief in future punishment fast loses ground as education elevates the masses, yet the disbelief in Hell does not tend to infidelity. The belief in an omnipotent God is strengthened when we couple the attribute of Mercy. In no portion of the Old Testament do we find mention of the Hell, as depicted by the Moderns. Whilst we have continually in view the punishment inflicted by the Almighty on the children of Israel, we find that the sins of the father have been visited upon the children, generation after generation, and the evils thus entailed have proven terrible retribution. Are we then to credit the theoretical, theologic bugbear of eternal Hell Fire? These are serious questions, and should be seriously considered. The workings of Providence are unaccountable. We often find in our worldly pilgrimage matters, which, on the first blush, appear so incongruous, as to shake belief in Divinity; yet these very circumstances are but the exceptions which prove the rule. Because the evil man thrives, and the just man languishes, is no reason to reproach God. There may be influences for good or evil—the choice rests with Man alone. If a man sin, the punishment is certain to follow. The consequences of sin, are not always immediate; nor is there an universal code of morality—consequently, all men differing as to the actual amount of offense, who is to decide what is or what is not actually the wrong? This decision can only be arrived at from the sense of moral obligation, the advancement in civilization, and the true sense of honor which mark the community. What may be considered criminal in the sight of God and man at one time, chamelion-like, changes its aspect at another. "Thou shalt not kill," is a perpetual injunction, and murder is punishable by human law; yet the slaughter of war is legitimate. So it is with belief—it is individual, yet can be changed. It may be independent, yet make a slave. If one believes in the mythical Hell and the fear of future punishment influences his life on earth—purifies and makes, per force, a better being—why then it exerts a beneficial influence, and certainly inflicts no harm. When this doctrine, however, is used to intimidate and influence weak minds, it inflicts evil. It depends upon the individual, man or woman, to give credence to all they hear, or to be influenced for good or evil. All men are not born alike; some are imbued with brutal passions and instincts; some have power to train themselves; others lack that power, and become trespassers. Men err in a moment, without premeditation; others are cool, calculating villains, and to the latter the greater punishment should be allotted. We have digressed slightly from our original intention, which was to speak of a sermon recently delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, a very eminent light of the Christian church of America, in which he advanced some new and, to most Christians we think, startling doctrines. They are worth reading and reflecting on, and may lead many to wander into a long train of thought and discussion, as it has done us. Mr. Beecher says:

By the term *hell*, as it is popularly used, we mean—or I mean—that state in which, after this mortal life, the incorrigibly wicked are left to their own suffering and punishment. If you ask me the meaning of the original word—*hades*—I reply, that means that state of the dead which immediately succeeds this life, and which is intermediate between this life and the one that is to come. Or, if you ask me what *hell* means in the ordinary usage, and in my usage, I reply, that it means the state in which the incorrigibly wicked are herded together, and suffer the legitimate result of their wickedness.

There has been a mode of presenting the doctrine of future punishment, and there has, sometimes, been a spirit employed in the use of it as a motive, which have been repulsive, not to say shocking. Not only have we received this doctrine, as it has come down to us, clothed with material figures and illustrations, but these figures and illustrations have been magnified and worked up until the doctrine, as it is presented by human interpretations and expositions, is simply horrible. It has been supposed that death was one vast slaughter-house of torments where wretched and hopeless and helpless creatures, for the sins of this life, were, by every conceivable method of exquisite physical pain, badgered and beaten about in an endless gyration of suffering. Look at the *Inferno* of Dante, as an exposition of the prevalent opinions of the day. Look at the *Last Judgment* of Michael Angelo, for an exposition of the physical ideas of torment in his day, where devils are gnawing the skulls of the damned; where men are pitched about on every side in all possible modes of bodily distress, and is most savagely, hideously complicated.

There is much sound sense in the above, and food for a thousand sermons. That the doctrine of future punishments was taught by Jesus himself, Mr. Beecher admits—but he explains the same in the following language:

It is a very awful and painful view. I feel, when I look upon society and think of that doctrine, as I should if I looked into a crater—I shudder. I hide my eyes and heart from it. It touches me to the core of my life. I positively dare not think of it in certain moods. It is a dreadful thing.

But then, as this is the teaching of Christ, a spiritual teacher, in respect to men who are to go out of this life as spirits, and to dwell in a spiritual realm, I hold that it is reasonable to infer that the punishment of the future state is not material in any way whatever; that it is a moral and spiritual punishment, following the transgression of law; that it consists in the reaction of the mind, by its own laws, on itself; that it is the being withdrawn from the Divine presence, and those fertilizing and joy-inspiring influences which come from personal communion with God. And this view takes away all that repulsiveness, which we cannot but feel when the doctrine of a barbaric, bodily, material punishment is taught. As no man supposes that the streets of heaven are paved with gold because the Apocalypse represents them as being so paved, so we are not to suppose that the gross representations of hell which we find in the New Testament are to be taken literally. As no one supposes that the symbols employed to give us some conception of the degree of joy in heaven are meant to convey to us a conception of its kind, so we are not to suppose that that symbolism which is given of hell is employed to represent the degree, rather than the kind, of unhappiness there.

One of the great cardinal points of the Christian faith is, the doctrine of the punishment of "Hell Fire," and belief therein as an actuality. It has been one of the great levers by which that Church has progressed—fear, not love, being its influence. The horrors of the inquisition; the intolerant religious persecutions, bigotry and ignorance, all seem to be offsprings of that belief. But will a change in belief—will the general acceptance of ideas, like Mr. Beecher's, create a more enlightened and more liberal people? That is a question to be thought of.

SAN FRANCISCO AMATURES.—This association will give another of their select entertainments on Friday evening next at Turn Verein Hall, when the drama in two acts entitled "Michael Erle, or the Maniac Lover" will be performed. After which an interlude will be given; to terminate with a social soiree. We do not know of any other association in this city more capable of giving acceptable performances; the Amatures have labored strenuously to make their entertainments agreable, and so far success has rewarded their efforts. Those desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity of passing a pleasant evening, can be furnished with invitation tickets at $1, admitting gentlemen and Ladies, by applying to any of the members. We recommend our readers, and especially those who have not as yet visited their parties to subscribe at once.

HARTMANN'S CONCERT.—Platt's Music Hall was well filled last Tuesday evening, being the occasion of Ernst Hartmann's concert. The entertainment consisted chiefly of performances on the Piano, and as a whole gave great satisfaction. Miss Clarissa Neuberger won special favor, she is a fine pianist, and performed several pieces of music with grace and great skill, she was honored with encores after every piece, and received showers of bouquets. Miss Jennie Landesmann sang a Romance from "Lucretia Borgia, and the ballad, "By the sad sea waves," both of which were well appreciated by the audience, Miss Landesmann has a fine and clear voice, and is a vocalist of much promise. The playing of Mr. Hartmann was remarkably fine and elicited rapturous applause.

ELECTION.—At the Annual Meeting of the Concordia Association, held on Sunday, November 5th, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, M. Essberg; Vice-President, S. Solomon; Treasurer, A. Block; Recording Secretary, J. Naphtaly; Corresponding Secretary, M. Hyman; Directors, M. Toklas, S. Greenebaum, M. Tobriner, H. Haas, L. Hildburghauser, J. Goldsmith, A. S. Shussel.

ON Saturday last the Broadway Synagogue was well filled, and the Rev. Dr. Cohn delivered a most feeling, urgent and earnest appeal to his congregation to raise a large subscription for our poor distressed brethren in Palestine. We trust that some of our influential men will take the matter in hand, call a public meeting, and appoint a committee to make collections.

LECTURE.—Past President, Bro. S. Epstein, will deliver a lecture before Modin Lodge, No. 42, I. O. B. B., at Covenant Hall, next Tuesday evening. Members of the Order should not fail to attend these lectures, as they are interesting as well as instructive.

MOUNT GERIZIM.

FROM NEWMAN'S "TRAVELS IN THE HOLY LAND."

It was five o'clock on a bright spring morning when, attended by a solitary guide, I descended the Vale of Nablous to where the valley widens, and began to ascend the Mount of Cursing. The sun was just peering over the hills of Ephriam, transforming the dew-drops into sparkling jewels, and awakening the matin notes of unnumbered songsters. In an hour we gained the summit; and though the horizon was misty, limiting the view, the familiar peaks of Moab rose above above the fog-clouds like islands in the ocean. The sides of Ebal are rough, and its summit broad and stony. A solitary goat-path leads over the mountain to the valleys beyond. Shepherds were roving with their flocks in quest of pasture, and peasants were hastening to their daily toil. The attritions of time and the sacriligeous hand of plunder have destroyed the altar Joshua reared to Jehovah. From its highest peak a noble view is obtained of the fertile hills and valleys to the east, and of the lofty Telluzeh, the renowned Tirzah, whose beauties Solomon has embalmed in immortal song, and which was once the rival of Shechem as the seat of royalty.

Returning to Nablous, we passed out of the western gate to ascend the Mount of Blessings. At the portal stood a group of lepers, perhaps the descendants of Gehazi, who was cursed with the leprosy of Naaman. Poor creatures, how sad they looked! Their ulcerated faces, dull, restless eyes, languid, husky voices, and tattered garments presented a mournful spectacle of fallen humanity. Excluded from society like those of Jerusalem, they live distinct, to grieve, rot, and die in their wretched hovels. Standing afar off and arranging themselves in a semicircle, twenty men and women, in tones of pity, asked our charities. Distributing bread among the poor creatures, we turned to the left and began the ascent. Our path led up a glen of rare beauty, and from a ridge to the south of the town looked down upon the noble site of the city stretching nearly across the valley, and from amid palms and trees of exquisite foliage rose domes and minarets. Just above the ridge, in a sequestered spot, is the large fountain of 'Asal. Its clear waters, being first gathered into immense troughs, are then conducted by an aqueduct to a mill, from which they flow down the hill-side into a quiet dell rich with shrubs and flowers. Crossing the stream, we followed the path trodden by many ancient pilgrims, and passed through groves of figs and almonds, in the branches of which the birds were singing merrily. Here the hill-sides were terraced, supporting groves of fruit trees and also vineyards. Beyond the orchards the path was steep and stony, and turning abruptly to the left, after half an hour's hard climbing we reached the summit of Gerizim. The top is a broad, irregular plateau, covered with heaps, of stones and the remains of vast structures. Crowning a rocky knoll is the white wely seen from the heights of Ephraim. From the roof a view is obtained rivaling that from Neby Samwil in the extent and variety of the prospect. Far to the east, like a massive wall, stand the trans-Jordanic mountains; on the south a succession of green hills appear as far as the eye can reach; on the west are seen patches of the Plain of Sharon, and through openings in the hills are caught glimpses of the Mediterranean; while dimly in the hazy northern sky Hermon rises, covered with snow and tinged with a purple hue. In all its wealth and beauty, at the mountain base lies the Plain of Muknah, stretching eastward a broad green arm among the hills of Ephraim. Indistinctly the modern town of Salim appears on its western border, supposed to mark the site of Shalem, where Jacob pitched his tent. Seen in the rays of the setting sun, the plain resembles a magnificent carpet of vast dimensions, of curious figures, and of variant hues, the chocolate-color of the soil, the light green of the corn, the sombre hue of the olive, the dull gray of the protruding rocks, and the purple and azure tints of the hills harmoniously blending.

Of the nature and the origin of the immense ruins covering the summit of Gerizim but little is known. There is one vast structure, now in ruins, consisting of two adjacent parts, measuring 400 feet in length and 250 in breadth, with the remains of square towers at each corner. Consisting of blocks of limestone with beveled edges and rough centres, they are regarded by some as the remains of the once grand temple of the Samaritans, and by others as portions of the great fortress here erected by the Emperor Justinian. Though the Samaritans reject these ruins as part of their temple, yet they point to many of their sacred places. Beneath the western wall of what is now called the castle are twelve flat stones, and under them are said to be the veritable twelve stones that Joshua brought up out of the Jordan as memorials of the miraculous dividing of the water. A few yards to the south is their "Holy of Holies." Irregular in form, it is a smooth-faced natural rock, measuring 45 feet in diameter, and gently declining toward a deep pit called their *sanctum sanctorum*. Regarding it as holy ground, they always remove their shoes before stepping upon it; and as truly as the Moslem turns toward Mecca in the moment of prayer, and the Jew toward Jerusalem, so truly do the Samaritans turn toward this rock-hewn cavern in the time of devotion. Contrary to all history and to all tradition, they claim it as the scene of the offering of Isaac, of Jacob's vision, as the place where the Tabernacle was first set up, and where the Ark rested. Sacred and profane history is too explicit to countenance either of these assumptions; and, besides the unanimous voice of history, the distance from Beersheba to Gerizim is too great to have been accomplished in three days by Abraham and his son. Even had the Father of the Faithful followed the Plain of Philistia, and on the morning of the third day from the Plain of Sharon seen Gerizim, the difficulty of distance would not have been obviated by such a route, as it would have required him to travel thirty miles a day for the two first days and twenty miles of heavy mountain climbing for the third; and as he and Isaac returned to the young men the same day, the distance would have been much greater. Not far from these ruins is a rectangular area, surrounded with a low stone fence, called the Tenple of the Samaritans. Here they annually assemble, pitch their tents, and eat the Passover. Near the inclosure is a circular pit, three feet in diameter and ten deep, in which the paschal lambs are roasted. I was fortunate enough to be present on the 23d of April to witness the celebration of the feast of the Samaritan Passover. According to their custom, their whole community, to the number of 130 souls, consisting of men, women, and children, had ascended the mount and pitched their tents, some of which were white, and others of variegated colors, upon its broad summit. The day being regarded by them as a gala-day, all were attired in their gayest costumes, and all rejoiced historic significance of the occasion. Occupying an elevated position, the ceremonies were conducted by the venerable high-priest, assisted by his two sons. The male portion of the congregation stood in a group on a small mound, chanting psalms and reciting portions of the Pentateuch, while the females remained in and around the tents. In a group stood seven Levites clad in white garments, each holding by the head a lamb without spot or blemish; near them were large caldrons of boiling water, to scald the sheep like swine, instead of flaying them, as in the ordinary way; and beyond was the circular furnace, already heated, to roast the offering. The going down of the sun was the appointed time to slay the paschal lambs. As the day declined, each face was turned toward the west, eagerly watching the last ray of the setting sun. At length the solemn moment came; the high-priest waved his hand as the signal for the slaughter; in an instant each lamb was slain and lay bleeding at the Levite's feet. Not a sound was heard. Each worshiper bowed his face to the earth, his forehead touching the ground. After an interval of silent prayer, all arose, greeted each other with a holy kiss, and parents sprinkled the blood of the victims upon the forehead of their first-born. The scalding of the sheep followed, and after the fleece had been removed, the seven lambs were suspended on heavy oaken spits, and with much ceremony placed in the heated furnace. It was night before the feast was ready. The paschal moon had risen in unclouded beauty upon the rugged summit of Gerizim, and many a one had fallen asleep, like the three disciples in Tabor. At length a shout is heard—the feast is ready! The lambs being removed from the furnace, the priest's portion was first presented to him, and then the whole company, except those women ceremonially unclean, ate the flesh with bitter herbs and with unleavened bread, in haste, with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and their staffs in their hands.

AIR, SUNSHINE AND HEALTH.—A New York merchant noticed, in the progress of years, that each successive book-keeper gradually lost his health, and finally died of consumption however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear-room where the books were kept opened in a back yard, so surrounded by high walls, that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper room well lighted, was immediately prepared, and his clerks had uniform good health ever after.

A familiar case to general readers is derived from medical works, where an entire English family became ill, and all remedies seemed to fail of their usual results, when accidentally a window-glass of the family room was broken, in cold weather. It was not repaired, and forthwith there was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates. The physician at once traced the connection, discontinued his medicines, and ordered the window-pane should not be replaced.

A French lady became ill. The most eminent physicians of her time were called in, but failed to restore her. At length Dupeytren, the Napoleon of physic, was consulted. He noticed that she lived in a dim room, into which the sun never shone, the house being situated in one of the narrow streets, or rather lanes of Paris. He at once ordered more airy and cheerful apartments, and "all her complaints vanished."

The lungs of a dog become tuberculated (consumptive) in a few weeks, if kept confined in a dark cellar. The most common plant grows spindly, pale, and scraggling, if no sunlight fall upon it. The greatest medical names in France, of the last century, regarded sunshine and pure air as equal agents in restoring and maintaining health.

From these facts, which cannot be disputed, the most common mind should conclude that cellars, and rooms on the northern side of buildings, or apartments into which the sun does not immediately shine, should never be occupied as family rooms or chambers or as librarles or "studies." Such apartments are only fit for "stowage," or purposes which never require persons to remain in them over a few minutes at a time. And every intelligent and humane parent will arrange that the family room and the chambers shall be the most commodious, lightest and brightest apartments in his dwelling.—*Dr. Hall.*

BALL OF THE TENTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A Grand Ball will be given on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th, at Union Hall, by the Tenth District Democratic Club. The entertainment is under the management of the most distinguished members of the Party, and will be graced by the brightest galaxy of beauty and gallantry which has adorned any similar re-union in the Queen City of the Pacific.

MILITARY HALL.—The many friends of Capt. Seidenstriker will be glad to hear that he has returned, safe and sound, from his campaign against the Indians, and can now be found at the Military Hall, corner of Montgomery and Sansome streets, where he, together with Mr. Lehman, dispenses good Wines, Beer and Cigars. A grand opening of the Military Hall will take place on Saturday evening, November 11th.

PRESENTATION.—At a regular meeting of San Francisco Stamm No. 83, U. O. R. M., held on the evening of Thursday, November bd, Brother Past Chief A. B. Louis was presented with a heavy double-case gold watch, as a testimonial of the high appreciation enteriained by the bretheren of the Stamm for his valuable services to the Order, and particularly to San Francisco Stamm No. 83.

RELIEF FOR JEWS.—The *Jewish Messenger* says that Hyman Moses, of Cincinnati, has collected, by personal application, the sum of 4,000, to send to Jerusalem, by the war of Amsterdam, to be expended in erecting "pilgrim dwellings" for poor Hebrews who are led from religious motives to repair to the Holy City, that they may die and be buried on its consecrated ground.

THE Duke of Orsuna, being Viceroy of Naples, went on board a Spanish galley, on a festival, to exercise his right of delivering one of the wretches from punishment. On interrogating them why they were brought there, they all asserted their innocence but one, who confessed that his punishment was too small for his crimes. The duke said—"Here, take away this rascal, lest he corrupt all these honest men!"

A Shropshire farmer went along with his son to a tea-party. A young female happened to be there with whom the farmer wished his son to become acquainted with. He told him to go and speak to her. "What shall I say to her, father?" "Why, say soft things." Johnny, with great simplicity, looking her in the face, said—"Mashed turnips, Miss!"

Maguire's Opera House.

Daniel Bandmann als Hamlet.

Wir sahen am letzten Mittwoch Herrn Bandmann in der Parthie des „Hamlet" und gestehen gern zu, daß die Leistungen dieses Künstlers, besonders in dieser Charakter-Darstellung seinen Ruf, als denkenden Schauspieler und vorzüglichen Mimen, vollkommen rechtfertigen. Wir wollen uns für heute darauf beschränken, einige Bemerkungen über die Darstellung des Herrn Bandmann in der Titelrolle zu machen, da die Leistungen des Ensemble zu besprechen, eine recht undankbare Aufgabe sein würde. Die Auffassung und Darstellung des Prinzen von Dänemark durch Hrn. Bandmann weicht bedeutend von dem ab, was wir bei früheren berühmten Darstellern desselben Charakters gesehen, spricht jedoch unserer Meinung nach zu seinen Gunsten. Bandmann spielt seinen Hamlet nicht allein als tiefen Denker, als Philosoph, sondern läßt immer den Prinzen eines mächtigen Reiches vorherrschen, ohne den denkenden, tiefverletzten Mann dadurch Abbruch zu thun. In der Geister-Scene, wo der ermordete Vater den Sohn zur Rache weiht, würde etwas gemäßigtere Mimic vielleicht überwältigender sein, doch kömmt dies auf die Auffassung des Darstellers an. In der Unterredung mit der Mutter im 4. Acte, wo der Rächer aus dem Sohne heraustritt und nur als Abgesandter des ermordeten Vaters dasteht, leistete Bandmann Vorzügliches, hier war weder zu viel noch zu wenig, die Aufregung war naturgetreu, ebenso das Entsetzen beim Erblicken des Geistes, wie die plötzliche kindliche Erregung beim Abschiede von der Mutter. Wir freuen uns, sagen zu dürfen, daß Bandmann in den meisten schwierigen Scenen seinen Ruf als Künstler bewährte, ohne nach amerikanischer Sitte, in Momenten der Aufregung seine Organe auf ungebührliche Art anzustrengen, um das Publikum hinzureißen, oder die Mimic bis zur Unnatur zu treiben. Die geringeren Parthien hätten zur Hebung des Ganzen wohl besser besetzt sein können, doch ging das Ensemble ziemlich gut von Statten.

THE MAIDEN AUNT.—It is mercifully ordered in the great scheme of existence that nearly every person should have an aunt who is willing to grow into an old maid, and to sacrifice her life to the good of others—those others being generally her nephews and nieces. Aunts are the fairy good godmothers of society, the supplementary mothers who are often more kind and indulgent to the children than their parents are. There is not a single person anywhere who is not familiar with this idea of a good aunt. We sometimes hear of children who never knew father nor mother; but where is the child who never knew an aunt? When the father and mother disappear and leave the poor infant to the mercy of the world, who is it that takes the little waif in, and feeds and clothes it, and sends it to school? Who? The Aunt. The good, kind, tender-hearted soul, who, perhaps, has been passed over in life, who has toiled hard, who has suffered much, who, at any rate, has never tasted the joys of maternity, who has certainly never incurred its vexations. It is really wonderful, under such circumstances, that these women should retain so much humanity; that the fire of love should not have been quenched in their lonely hearts; that the milk of human kindness should not have dried up in their breasts long ago. We should be thankful to Heaven for these maiden aunts of ours; they are a legion of angels upon earth, for ever hovering about us, to pity and to succor. If the natural history of aunts were faithfully and accurately followed out, I am inclined to think that the aunts of whom I speak would be found to be a distinct species of the genus. There are points of resemblance in all aunts of this class, which are not to be observed in persons who stand to society in other relations. There are many varieties of mothers—some good, some bad, some indifferent; there are also many varieties of fathers, brothers, sisters and uncles. There is a kind and indulgent father; but quite as often there is the harsh and tyrannical father. There is the affectionate brother and the jealous brother; the loving sister and the spiteful sister. Then, as to the uncle, (who should be a counterpart of the aunt in everything, being the masculine of the species,) is it not proverbial that while some of them poke their nephews in the ribs, call them sly dogs, and give them no end of banknotes because they would'nt sell their uncle's pictures, there are others, cruel, bloodthirsty, rapacious uncles, who take their nephews into dark woods and leave them to die of hunger. But our aunts?—our aunts are always good. Who ever heard of a wicked aunt? Be it understood, however, that I do not reckon among my bright particular aunts the sister of your father or mother, who marries and has children of her own; nor the lady whom your uncle may take to himself with the same commonplace result. We don't think of her, be she the one or the other, in the true aunt sense. Do you ever call her "aunty," and go and sit in her lap, and put your arms round her neck? Answer me that. No, no. She is aunt—mark how cold the word is without the endearing diminutive! Aunt Charles or Aunt James, with lots of little buckets of her own dipping into the well of her affections: and she has not a drop for you. Dare to sit in her lap, and she will push you rudely and coldly away. Venture to put your arm round her neck, and she will probably stand upon her propriety. The person whom you call "aunty dear" is quite another order of being. She is your father's sister or your mother's sister—occasionally the wife of your uncle; but, in this last case, she is only "aunty dear" when she has no children of her own. As to her natural disposition: she is born to love and to be loved—born to deny herself, to suffer patiently, to toil and spin, not for herself, but for others—born, above all, to rear the weakly sheep, and to rescue the black ones who go astray.—*All the Year Round.*

Advices from Alexandria state that the Nile had at last risen. On the 28th ult. the level of the river was higher than at the same period of last year, and a magnificent cotton crop was therefore insured. Scarcely a fortnight ago the fellahs were in despair.

FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS.—The veteran Pen Maker, W. B. J. Kenney, has just added another to the long list of Premiums and Medals, which justly merited testimonials, to the great excellence which he has attained in his profession. The great increase in the sale of his Pens has enabled him to make a material reduction in price, and he now offers the best and cheapest article for sale in the city.

BIRTHS.

In this city, Nov. 3, to the wife of Abraham Yehl, a son.
In this city, Nov. 4, to the wife of A. Helbing, a daughter.
In this city, Nov. 5, to the wife of B. Reinhart, a son.
In this city, Nov. 9, to the wife of A. Blochman, a son.

BETROTHED.

In this city, Nov. 7, Mr. Emanuel Wertheimer to Miss Sarah Hess, both of this city.

MARRIED,

In this city, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. J. Eckman, M. Hirsch to Miss Levy, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 8, Alfred, son of S. Frohman, aged 1 year and 4 months.

New Advertisements

GRAND

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC BALL!

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Tenth District Democratic Club,

—AT—

UNION HALL,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15th, 1865.

HONORABLE COMMITTEE.

Hon Wm S Shaw,	Col Thos Holt,
Hon Jas H Cutter,	Col M C Smith,
Hon Edward Nunan,	Col G T Hyde,
Hon J A McClelland,	Adjt Thos Callan,
Hon Marcus A Braly,	Capt Chas Quinn,
Hon Michael Hawkins,	Capt P Farrell,
Hon George Hearst,	Capt O'Niell,
Hon Geo H Rogers,	Capt A Wasson,
Hon Samuel L Lupton,	Capt P J Hanna,
Hon J A Coghill,	Capt P O'Brien,
Hon Emile Kower,	Capt D J Oullahan,
Hon Dr H S Gates,	Capt Dickson,
Hon Michael Cody,	Capt McElroy,
Hon Robert Howe,	Robt C Page,
Hon E J Chase,	J P Hoge,
Judge S H Dwinelle,	R H Sinton,
Judge H P Van Hagen,	John Middleton,
Judge Jas C Pennie,	Geo Wallace,
Judge J D Thomson,	J Mora Moss,
Judge W T Freelon,	Jos Eastland,
E E B Drage,	James Kelly,
W H Bell,	John Gardner,
Frank McCoppin,	James O'Niel,
Myles D Sweeny,	Thomas Hayes,
Eugene Casserly,	Dennis Mahoney,
W M Lent,	A Ludlam,
Wm T Coleman,	Sam Myers,
Dr Carl Precht.	P S White,
Alex Hunter,	H Hixon,
Sam Wilson.	L Wintzinger,
Dennis Lyons,	P Donahue,
Peter Owens,	P Murphy,
Frank V Scudder,	M Connell,
Charles Cohen,	

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Hon W J Shaw,	T A Mitchell,
Nathaniel P Capp,	A Newman,
J D Hambleton,	J McDermott,
P Larnen,	W T James,
P H Weller,	James Pigott,

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Gen H A Cobb.	Jesse Walton.
Col Thos N Cazneau,	P H Lawlor,
James H Moore,	B Lafferty,
Thos Rodgers,	H M Black,
Henry Schwartz,	M W Higgins,
M Levelle.	James Ludlam.

Tickets.....One Dollar.

(Admitting Gentleman and Ladies.)

To be had from the Committee, also at many Saloons in the city, and at the door on the evening of the Ball.

No care or expense will be spared to make it one of the best Balls of the season.

☞Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT ....OF.... **DRY GOODS,** ..AT THE.. LOWEST PRICES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND ....AT.... **CODCHAUX, WEIL & CO.** CORNER SECOND AND MISSION STS. SAN FRANCISCO.

no10-3m

Special Notice.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

U. S. Branch Mint,

San Francisco, California, November 8th, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT will be closed for the Annual Settlement on THURSDAY, December 7th, 1865. Deposits of Refined Bullion will be received until SATURDAY, 9th December.

☞Due notice will be given of the time of reopening.

no10 ROBERT B. SWAIN, Superintendent.

CARD.

In consideration of the interests of both my numerous friends and myself, and in obedience to the wishes and requests of many of my mercantile friends, I take pleasure in announcing to them and the public of San Francisco and vicinity, that I have discontinued officiating as Solicitor for the foreign Insurance Company, the Phœnix, of Hartford, and am now engaged as Solicitor for one of our own local Companies, the CALIFORNIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of San Francisco—Office, No. 224 California street, where I shall be happy to meet my friends and acquaintances. Due notice will be given to all my former patrons for the renewal of their Insurance. Thanking all for their kind and liberal patronage, I hope to have the pleasure of receiving a continuance of the same.

no3 I. FRANK, Solicitor.

New Advertisements.

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS!

BASKETS!

SELLING OUT

YOU CAN

Save 50 per Cent.

BY BUYING OF

A. KOHLER,

424 SANSOME STREET,

SAN ANCISCO. no3

DRY GOODS!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY ST.,

DRY GOODS, to Suit all Climates and Persons, are to be found at KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S.

The Handsomest and Best Assortment of Dresses, for the Street, the House, for Balls, or Parties, can be found at Kerby, Byrne & Co.'s.

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

au25-4m

DR. DIETRICH'S

Patent Improved Hair Dye

"COLOURIEUM."

This preparation is composed of pure vegetable materials, for the purpose of not injuring the scalp or hair. It is an excellent restorative of the color of the hair which may have been lost by sickness or old age. It can be applied by the parties who use it, themselves, who are thereby enabled to give ther hair any color they wish, from the lightest brown to the deepest black.

The "Colourieum" does not injure either the scalp or hair; it does not fade, and is scented. Of all preparations for the hair known it is acknowledged to be the best.

For sale in large and small bottles, at $2 50 and $1 50 per bottle, with directions how to use it, by

PROF. BERTRAM, General Agent.

At the Hair Dye and Colourieum Depot, Corner of California and Montgomery Sts., Stevenson's Building.

☞Orders accompanied by money, will be filled through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express to all parts of the Pacific coast. no10-1m

GRAND OPENING!

SATURDAY, Nov. 11

..OF THE..

Arnold von Winkelried,

(Formerly Commercial Billiard Saloon,)

636 Commercial St., Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken charge of the above saloon.

Only the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept at the bar. **R. WIDMER.**

no10-1m

A. J. CORTIS,

(Formerly with G. T. EMERSON),

BOOK-BINDER

PRINTER,

Blank Book Manufacturer & Paper Ruler,

522 MONTGOMERY ST.

Bet. Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞Magazines, Music, Newspapers and Old Books bound in any style, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. no10-3m

Eine Karte.

Unterzeichneter erlaubt sich das geehrte Publikum darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß er der alleinige Solicitor für die **„Phönix Versicherungs-Gesellschaft von Hartford"**, und allein bevollmächtigt ist, um Erneuerung der Policen der genannten Gesellschaft nachzufragen. Alle Aufträge, die ihm ertheilt werden sollten, werden mit größter Pünktlichkeit ausgeführt.

Wm. Saalburg.

New Advertisements.

E. GOLDSMITH & CO.,

NO. 646 SACRAMENTO STREET, Near Kearny,

IMPORTERS

..AND..

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FRENCH FANCY GOODS,

REAL LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, Etc., Etc.

Sole Agents in California for the Celebrated

Patent TADDING SHUTTLES.

oc27-5p-1m-hc

FIRST

DRAMATIC AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT

..OF THE..

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB,

....IN AID OF THE....

LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

..ON..

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, 1865,

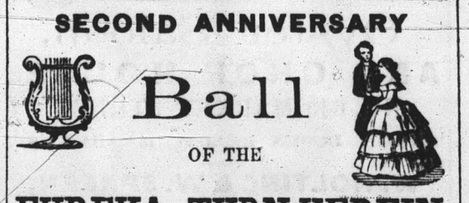
....AT....

TURNVEREIN HALL, BUSH ST.

TICKETS. admitting Gentleman and Ladies **Two Dollars each.**

Tickets to be had of the Ladies of the Society and Members of the Eureka Social Club. no3

SECOND ANNIVERSARY



Ball

OF THE

EUREKA TURN-VEREIN,

TO BE HELD AT

Platt's Music Hall,

....ON....

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1865.

EXERCISES AND PYRAMIDS

Begin at Half-past Nine o'Clock.

The Committee beg leave to invite the friends and patrons of the society, as well as the public in general to favor them with their presence.

☞TICKETS ONE DOLLAR, admitting gentleman and Ladies, can be procured of the members of the society as well as at the door of the hall on the evening of the ball. no3

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Pine Street, Near Montgomery.

Under the Management of MR. DAN SETCHELL.
Treasurer .....J. B. MARSHALL.
Leader of Orchestra.....J. L. SCHMIDT.

Mr. Dan Setchell,

....THE....

WORRELL SISTERS,

(SOPHIE, IRENE AND LITTLE JENNIE,)

....AND....

A Talented Company.

THE BEST COMEDIES AND BURLESQUES,

Will be Given Nightly, on and after

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

Dress Circle and Parquet.....$1 00
Family Circle.....50 cents
Gallery.....25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. oc27.

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE

Manager and Proprietor.....THOS. MAGUIRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20th,

ENGAGEMENT

of

DANIEL E. BANDMANN,

BANDMANN EVENINGS,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.

I. O. B. B.

THE MEMBERS OF MODEN LODGE NO. 42 I. O. B. B., are hereby respectfully notified to attend their Regular Meeting, on TUESDAY, 14th November, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Covenant Hall, when P. P. Brother S. Epstein will deliver a Lecture Subject: "First Degree of the Order."

Members of the M. W. District Grand Lodge No. 4, of the several Sister Lodges, and sojourning brethren, are cordially invited.

By order,

M. WATERMAN, Secretary.

New Advertisemtnts

NOTICE

To All Whom it May Concern.

FELDBUSH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Have Removed

TO 307 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Which will be their future place for Wholesaling and Retailing.

They also continue their business at their old stand 207 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

☞They are also receiving their Fall Stock of **New TOYS and FANCY GOODS,** per steamer and sailing vessels, from all parts of the world.

Dealers can save twenty-five per cent. by buying of Feldbush & Co.

Please call at 307 California street, and see for yourselves. se29-3m-5p

W. Wolf, **S. Bloom.**

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE!

W. WOLF & CO.,

PACIFIC

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,

115 CALIFORNIA STEET,

Bet. Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

We call the attention of dealers in Boots and Shoes to the fact that we will sell our Home Manufactured article, at a Lower Price than any imported.

☞All work is done under our own supervision, and merchants who honor us with their patronage can be assured that they get a good substantial article, and no shoddy. All we ask is a trial.

We are prepared to make any particular size to order from samples, and any variety of sizes can be had.

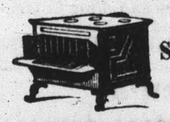
W. WOLF & CO.,

no10-5m 115 California Street,

J. J. O'SHEA,

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER,

AND DEALER IN



STOVES AND RANGES,

Tin, Copper, Brass,

AND SHEET IRON WARE.

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

And at the Shortest Notice.

Lead and Iron Pipes for Gas and water. Smoky chimneys cured so as to give satisfaction, or no pay required.

Old Stoves taken in part payment for new ones.

☞Call and examine my stock at 1322 and 1324 Stockton street, corner Vallejo.

IT RAINS! IT RAINS!

The recent rain storms has developed the fact that nearly every roof in this city is in a leaky condition.

Mr. J. J. O'SHEA is prepared to remedy all

LEAKY ROOFS,

And make them perfectly Waterproof. Call on him at his place at

1322 and 1324 Stockton Street,

SAN FRANCISCO. no10

GEORGE T. LIMBERG,

Attorney-at-Law,

(Deutscher Advokat),

NO. 302 MONTGOMERY STREET,

N. W. Corner of Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

no10-3m

Important Invention.

ROSENFELD'S

PATENT SAFETY WHIPPLETREE,

THE GREATEST THING OUT.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OWNERS OF Horses and Buggies is called to this valuable LIFE and Buggy saving invention, and which can be attached to all buggies and vehicles without any changes in the harness or buggy, and can be easily secured to any carriage in fifteen minutes. The great value of this Whippletree is, that a runaway horse can be instantly detached from a carriage without taking any portion of the vehicle. The public are invited to call and see it, and orders for the Whippletree left at No. 420 California street, (northeast corner of California and Leidesdorff streets,) Room No. 1, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., will be promptly attended to. no10

Military Hall,

H. EHMANN & F. SEIDENSTRIKER,

Corner of Montgomery and Summer Sts.,

Between California and Pine.

BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

no10-3m KEPT ON HAND.

F. Ehrenphort, **C. Borchord.**

EHRENPHORT & CO.,

Wholesale Confectioners,

NO. 435 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California, SAN FRANCISCO.

We recommend to wholesale and retail dealers in Candies our large assorted stock of Plain and Fancy Candies; also keep on hand a nice assortment of Fancy Ornaments, Flowers and Leaves for Cakes.

We warrant all our Candies to be made out of the best materials.

Orders large or small will receive the greatest care, and be executed with dispatch.

no10-3m **EHRENPHORT & CO.**

New Advertisements.

FIVE

FIRST PREMIUMS,

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,

AWARDED TO

W. B. J. KENNEY,

For the best California Made

GOLD PENS.

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE

Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1864—
Gold Medal and First Premium.

Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1865—First Premium for Best Gold Pens, and Special Premium Silver Medal for my New Patent Fountain Pens that possess merits unknown in any other fountain pen.—Gold Meda'.

American Institute, New York, 1844—
Gold Medal and First Premium.

Ditto ditto 1848—Gold Medal and Diploma.

Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1852—
Silver Medal and First Premium.

Manufactory and Sale Room—Armory Hall, cor. of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.—(Up-stairs.)

no10-tf **W. B. J. KENNEY.**

N. S. ARNOLD,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE,

306 BATTERY STREET,

Second Door South of Commercial,

oc14-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE ANYWHERE NOT WORKING WELL, I WISH TO KNOW IT, AND IT WILL BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THE OWNER.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent.

no10 111 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

GERMAN

COFFEE SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

CONNECTED WITH A

Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,

612 & 614 MONTGOMERY ST.,

Between Clay and Merchant.

THE FINEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.

The undersigned takes the liberty to announce to the public the opening of the above splendid establishment. It will be my constant aim to merit the favor of patrons by securing the best waiters, and all the delicacies of the season.

no10 **A. JOUNG, Proprietor.**

Charter Perpetual!

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Straightforward dealings in every department of its extended business, from the receipt of a premium to the payment of a loss, has rendered the name of

PHŒNIX,

OF HARTFORD,

As familiar as any household word; and from far East sunrise to the golden shores of the Pacific slope, its eminent usefulness as an Insurance Corporation has been thoroughly tried and satisfactorily tested. It is now better than ever prepared for service and duty in the line of its profession, with increased facilities for the transaction of business.

LOSSES PAID IN COIN IMMEDIATELY ON ADJUSTMENT.

BRANCH OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

Montgomery and Commercial Streets,

Entrance, 603 Commercial St.

R. H. MAGILL, General Agent

Policies promptly Issued and Renewed by

L. B. DELL, Resident Agent.

WILLIAM SAALBUBG, Solicitor.

IMPORTANT.

We respectfully inform our friends and the insuring public that Mr. Isaac Frank's connection with

THE PHŒNIX, OF HARTFORD,

As Solicitor, ceased on the 1st of October, 1865, and that he has no further authority, DIRECTLY or INDIRECTLY, to look after the business of the Company.

MR. WILLIAM SAALBURG,

Having been appointed his successor.

Parties desiring policies or renewals in the "PHŒNIX OF HARTFORD," will bear this notice in mind, and transact their business direct with the OFFICE, with Mr. L. B. DELL, RESIDENT AGENT, or MR. WILLIAM SAALBURG, SOLICITOR, as by so doing there will be no doubt of their getting insured in the company selected.

R. H. MAGILL, General Agent.

oc27-3m

MRS. ALTENBERG,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

308 KEARNY STREET,

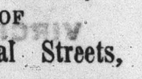
Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

BONNETS OF THE LATEST STYLES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

oc20-3m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 10 of November 1865.

Nov. 10, SACRAMENTO, Captain J. M. Carvarly

Nov. 18, CONSTITUTION, Capt. Farnsworth.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.

oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

GREAT BARCAINS!

CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

28 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

....AND....

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

..AT..

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

JAMS H. CUTTER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

NO. 511 FRONT STREET.

☞ Choice Brands of Isthmus Butter received by every steamer. je23

C. RHINE,

IMPORTER OF ALL KINS OF

Leaf Tobacco,

407 MERCHANT ST.,

Near Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

je2

P. L. WEAVER. J. B. WOOSTER. G. H. SANDERSON

WEAVER, WOOSTER & CO.

Successors to MOSES ELLIS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

NO. 218 FRONT STREET,

Near Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

au18-3m

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

21 WASHINGTON STREET

San Francisco. de25 tf

A. HOLLUB, | S. SEELIG

A. HOLLUB & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, ETC.,

501 and 503 FRONT STREET,

N. W. Corner Washington, SAN FRANCISCO.

F. M. Trueworthy,

STENCIL PLATE CUTTER,

..AND..

Brand Manufacturer,

NO. 321 FRONT STREET,

Corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Names for Marking Linen, and Embroidery Patterns for Dress Makers, Cut at the Shortest Notice.

☞ Brushes, Ink and Marking Pots for sale.

oc4-3m

Merchant's Exchange

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has rented the above house, and intends to make it a first class

Boarding House,

Persons in want of a good Furnished Room and an Excellent Table, will find the Merchant's Exchange the very place to get it. Please call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN MOCH, PROPRIETOR.

se15

THE YACHT,

WINE & LIQUOR SALOON

No. 314 Clay Street,

Bet. Battery and Front Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

CORNELIUS RILEY, PROPRIEOR.

oc27-3m

VISIT HIXON'S CARPET STORES,

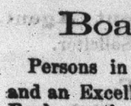
606 and 608 Clay St.

One Door Above Montgomery.

se8-3m

FRED'K ZECH,

PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.



ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT 914 Post street, between Dupont and Stockton.

Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.

Orders promptly attended to. fe24

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordial and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
Committee.

de16

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OE PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instrument the public. JACOB ZECH.

JOHN H. FLOTO, M. D.,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Office and Residence,

N. E. Corner of Kearny and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours: from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. no4-3m

---

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-tf

Holland Flowering Bulbs!

EX GOLDEN CITY.

JUST RECEIVED 6000 BALES, COMPRISing: HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, LILIES, JONQUILLS, NARCISSUS, ANEMONES, RENONCOLUS, TUBEROSES, ETC.

Landing and for sale by

S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse,

oc27 No. 414 California Street.

A. KLEBS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

1023 DUPONT STREET,

Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

Offers his large assortment of all kinds of Wines and Liquors, at Reasonable Rates.

oc27-3m

EDWARD BOSQUI & Co.,

PRINTERS,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 517 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Sansome Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MINERVA HALL,

BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON.

Cor. Kearny and California streets,

Up Stairs.

☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.

cc-6m JACOB KNELL, Proprietor.

LOUIS SCHMIDT,

Teacher of Music,

112 POWELL STREET

Near O'Farrell. SAN FRANCISCO

mr31-3m

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

Something New!!

LOUIS SCHUCH

Begs leave to inform the public of California that he has established a

MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTORY,

In the City of San Francisco,

It being the first and only one of the kind in America.

Having had several years experience in the manufacture of Meerschaum Pipes in the largest factories of Paris, Vienna, Turin, etc., and having availed himself of the latest and most improved machinery and tools for the manufacture of the same, he feels confident that he can supply the wholesale and retail dealers in California with a Genuine article, and at a much less price than they can possibly be imported.

I will agree to forfeit one hundred dollars for each and every Pipe purchased of me that does not prove to be genuine.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of GENUINE AMBER, which I manufacture into Mouthpieces, Stems, Beads, Rings, etc.

Repairing of all kinds neatly done, and at short notice.

Manufactory, No. 12 SANSOME ST., near Market.

au18-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 621 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

"THE BIVALVE"

Oyster Saloon,

AND CHOP HOUSE,

NO. 640 MARKET STREET

THREE DOORS BELOW KEARNY ST.

W. NOLTING & W. SPREEN,

Have just opened this establishment, where they will be happy to meet their friends. Give us a call.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies, jy14

F. C. BELDEN.

To Housekeepers and Families.

Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES, TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc., CHEAP—can have their wants supplied by calling at FRANCIS C. BELDEN, 612 Sacramento Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank.

fe3

Platt's New Music Hall

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE to announce to the public that he has taken charge of the well-known Platt's Music Hall, on Montgomery street, between Pine and Bush, together with the front parlor and smaller rooms connected with it, and is now ready to rent the same for Balls, Parties, Etc. The Front Parlor holds two hundred persons.

For particulars apply to

H. A. SIEGFRIED,

au18-3m Luetgen's Hotel, 228 Montgomery street.

LUDEMAN'S

Pioneer Junk Store,

(Formerly on First Street,)

REMOVED TO 587 MARKET STREET,

One Door Below Second.

Tools of every kind, Books, Furniture, and everything else bought, and the highest prices paid. Old Iron, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, etc., wanted.

Just received, a small lot of **Real Meerschaum Pipes,** and for sale, or exchanged for goods of every description. Also, Pipes cleaned and polished for 50 cents to $1 50 a piece. Pipes repaired and silver mounted. WM. LUDEMAN,

au18-3m 587 Market Street.

NOTICE.

J. IVANCOVICH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FRUIT AND COMMISSION DEALERS,

Have removed from No. 420 Washington St., to

NOS. 405 and 407 DAVIS STREET,

Where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Dry and Green Fruit. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. y14-3m

---

ODEUM!

Mission St., Mission Dolores.

THE BEST SUBURBAN PLACE OF AMUSEMENT NEAR THE CITY.

EVERY SUNDAY

CONCERT & BALL!

We have fitted out the above beautiful place, with every convenience for

Parties, Pic-Nics, Etc.,

Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 persons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the only suitable place.

All Kinds of Refreshments

Served at the shortest notice.

The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnastic Apparatus for Adults and Children.

☞ The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at the same place, and at the corner of Third and Market streets.

oc11-3m H. A. SIEGFRIED & M. C. JAPP.

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. STRELITZ & CO.'S

METROPOLITAN

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,

NO. 23 SECOND STREET,

Between Market and Jessie, SAN FRANCISCO.

ROAST AND GROUND COFFEE ALWAYS ON HAND,

Also, All Kinds of Spices, as

CLOVE, PEPPER, CINNAMON, GINGER,

&c., &c., &c.

Dealers in the interior will be served at Low Rates. Call and see for yourselves.

25 SECOND STREET, Bet. Market and Jessie.

au25-3m

B. HAMBURGER, Successor to

HAMBURGER, BROS.,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.,

306 and 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended to. jy21

Oils! Oils!

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;

6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,

316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

R. B. DALLAM. C. W. ARMES. G. W. ARMES

ARMES & DALLAM,

Importers and Jobbers of

Wood & Willow Ware

BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,

And Manufacturers of

California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc.,

217 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO

an18-3m

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,

Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

---

C. D. WYMAN,

SIGN PAINTER

320 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Two doors below Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Signs Furnished at Shortest Notice and at Lowest Rates.

GOLD LETTERING ON GLASS

Done in a Superior Manner.

BLOCK LETTER SIGNS.

au25-3m

TO THE PUBLIC!

For Pleasure, Cleanliness, Health and Safety

GO TO SOUTH BEACH

(Foot of Third Street,)

BATHING HOUSE

Warm, Cold and Shower Salt Water Baths at all hours.

25 CENTS EACH, or Five Tickets for One Dollar.

The water is drawn in pipes running four hundred feet into the Bay and as clear as can be drawn from the ocean.

N. B.—The engine and Machinery are entirely disconnected from the Bathing Establishment.

oc4-3m J. M. HOUCK, Proprietor.

M. SHEAR. R. A SHORT.

MILLINERY,

MRS. SHEAR & MISS SHORT

MILLINERY

And Fancy Goods,

NO. 106 THIRD STREET,

Between Mission and Minna, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Bns.nets Cleaned, Altered and Trimmed in the Latest Style se29-1m

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ÆTNA

INSURANCE AGENCY,

Office, 224 California Street.

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1865, - $4,000,000

INCORPORATED 1819.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Large Capital of this Company, and nearly half a century of experience, offers every assurance for the faithful performance of its obligations.

☞ Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, effected on Brick and Frame Buildings, and Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and other insurable property, as Low as any other Solvent Company.

☞ All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin. ☜

au18 E. H. PARKER, Agent.

J. WEICHHART,

CALIFORNIA

Tool Works,

BLACKSMITH & MACHINE SHOP,

No. 17 Fremont street,

Between Market and Mission,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Edge Tools, Moulding and Plain Cutters, Butchers'. Stone Cutters, Shipwright Tools, etc., manufactured.

☞ Fire and Burglar Proof Safes made to order.

Blacksmithing and small Machine Work promptly executed.

Tools and all kinds of Steel Work, tempered and repaired at the shortest notice. au18-3m

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THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

....AND....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

JOHN G. HEIN,

Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of

French and Domestic Calf, Kip, and Lining

SKINS,

Sole Leather,

Harness, Skirting and Collar Leather, Findings of Every Description, at the Lowest Market Prices.

NO. 416 BATTERY STREET.

N. E. Corner of Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Tanners' and Curriers' Tools. Particular attention paid to Orders. P. O. Box, 905. je163m

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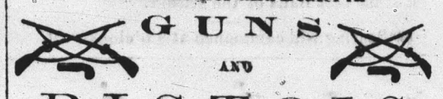
I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in



GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

Notice of Removal.

A. FENKHAUSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS NUMEROUS friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from Kearny street to the more convenient and larger building

809 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Jackson and Pacific, opposite the Pioneer Hall.

General Depot of the Celebrated Star of the Union Stomach Bitters,

Known all over the Pacific Coast, and to be had at all wholesale and retail stores. These Bitters are entirely vegetable, and a sure remedy against Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhea, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. Notwithstanding that all articles used in the preparation of this most costly Tonic have increased greatly in price, I am prepared to sell at the same rates as before.

San Francisco, August 21, 1865. au25-3m

BREWSTER & SON,

PLATE-GLASS GLAZIERS,

And House, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTERS,

NO. 229 BUSH STREET,

San Francisco.

Plate-Glass Strips of all Sizes, for Shelving, Etc.

oc20

Removal.

CHARLES DUISENBERG & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 216 FRONT STREET,

Between California and Sacramento.

ec20-1m

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

..FOR THE..

MAMMOTH SALOON!

The only place (Saloon) in San Francisco where every visitor is served satisfactorily, is undoubtedly at

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON!

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufactory of P. Liessenfeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting Gallery, provided with the best Guns and Pistols, surpassing any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster Stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments can be obtained. The Mammoth BAR is as usual provided with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of the celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand.

For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided, and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeepers, etc., will wait on visitors. All are invited by

L. KIHLMEYER,
N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny Sts., Apel House
jy7

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC, that since we have removed our wholesale store from 608 Front street, to our new establishment at No. 531 Washington street, (next door to the "Examiner" Office,) We keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Fresh Groceries, Choice Teas, and Fine Wines and Liquors, which we offer for sale, both at wholesale and retail, at the cheapest wholesale prices.

Families and others interested in the purchase of Groceries, Fine Wines and Liquors, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the following articles:

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE.

TEA.

Choice Black China, Imperial and Young Hyson, Green, Finest Japan.

BUTTER—Fresh Dairy, select: Isthmus, June.

Best Table Rice; Potatoes; Fresh Chile Walnuts.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Fine to Superior French Cognac; Fine Old Bourbon, Genuine Scotch, and J. H. Cutter's Old Bourbon Whiskies; Best quality Old Port and Shery Wine, Sweet Malaga and Madeira, Angelica, and Muscat Wines, California White Wine. Sherry Cordial; Ginger Wine; Hostetter's Bitters; Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam, quarts and pints; Maraschino; Heidsieck, and Foucurt & Co.'s Champagne, pints and quarts; Vermouth; Coracao; Ale and Porter, quarts and pints; etc.

Which we offer for sale both by wholesale and Retail, at the lowest wholesale prices.

All goods are warranted to be as represented, and delivered by our teams throughout the city, suburbs, and to the steamers and railroads, free of extra charge. All orders from the interior are promptly attended to.

B. SBARBORO & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in Groceries, Fine Wines and Liquors,
531 WASHINGTON STREET, Below Montgomery
Brick Building. se1

Identical Saloon,

COR. BATTERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

LIQUORS, WINES, AND BRANDIES,

Are to be had at the Bar.

☞ A First Class Hot Lunch set every day.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,
Widow of the Late H. I. Isaacs.

D. P. LEVI, Business Manager. au11-3m

GILHARDI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,
Appetizer (before dinner),
Pousse-Cafe (after dinner).

Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18 tf

HOWARD ST. BREWERY.

L. COHEN

Has opened a Brewery

NO. 1049 HOWARD STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth Sts.,

And will use his best efforts to prepare a healthy, genuine beverage, and no other but such. He solicits the custom of the public, which he is sure, on trial, to secure.

Mr. Cohen is regular Brewer from Europe, and is able to do full justice to his calling. se29-3m

H. LIEBES & CO.,

FUR MANUFACTURERS,

105 MONTGOMERY ST., Up Stairs,

Next Door to Adolph Muller's Fur Store

Have now on hand and are manufacturing a large and superb assortment of SABLE CAPES, which they are selling cheaper than any other dealer in the city. Parties having Skins can get them made up into any article, in the latest New York or California Style.

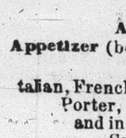
We have now on hand a large assortment of BUGGY ROBES, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which we offer at very low prices.

SKINS DRESSED,

Furs Altered, Cleaned and Repaired

In the Neatest Manner.

We are PRACTICAL FURRIERS, having been engaged by Nicolai & Son, 82 Oxford street, the largest Fur Warehouse in London, and Court Furriers to all the principal Courts of Europe; as well as the largest Fur Warehouses in New York and San Francisco, and are able to produce an article, which for workmanship or moderate prices, cannot be excelled on the Pa... Coast se8-3m



CHAS. MEYER,
Rifle Maker,

604 PACIFIC ST., Two Doors Above Kearny

His Constantly on hand a large assortment of

SHOTGUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

As well as all other articles pertaining to to his business,

POWDER-FLASKS, SHOT-BAGS, WADDING Etc., Etc.,

POWDER AND SHOT

Sold Ire Cheaper than in any other store in San Francisco.

☞ All Kinds of Repairing attended to in the best maner and at low prices. oc4-3m

JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST

32 COMMERCIAL STREET,

...between Battery and Front.

Philipp Freund. | **Adolph Falk.**

FREUND & CO.,

Importers and Retailers in

Blank-Books, Stationery,

Paper and Paper Bags, also Billiard Chalk, Playing Cards, Feather Dusters, Tooth-Picks, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.

NO. 511 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Leidesdorff.

All orders for printing Billheads, Shipping Books and Envelopes, promptly attended to, at the lowest rates. iv7

C. WALDENBERGER & A. TOELLNER,

S. W. Cor Commercial and Battery,

San Francisco.

THE FINEST SELECTION OF WINES, BRANDIES & FAMILY LIQUORS,

Always on Hand and to be had at the Bar.

ONLY REAL HAVANA CIGARS KEPT.

☞ A Hot Lunch Spread Every Day. se203m

C. H. HARRISON,
Phœnix Oil Works

ESTABLISHED 1850.

STORE AND MANUFACTORY, 517 FRONT ST.,

Between Washington and Jackson,

Manufacturers, Importers of and Dealers in

SPERM, LARD, POLAR, KEROSENE

AND OTHER OILS.

☞ Every article Warranted.

Office of Benicia and Mare Island Pilot.
se29-3m

WM. MEYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CLOTHING,

CORNER OF

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

mr24 1m

GOLDEN EAGLE EXCHANGE

AND BILLIARD SALOON,

23 FOURTH ST. bet. Stevenson and Jessie.

L. LEVIN, Proprietor.

The proprietor of the above Saloon desires to inform his friends and acquaintances, as also the public in general, that he has opened this saloon in A No. 1 style, having the best kinds of liquors and the finest brands of imported Havana Cigars constantly on hand. Every one can satisfy himself by giving him a call. au25

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

FURNITURE,

740 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Plaza, San Francisco.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.

PARLOR SETS AND SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
au11 740 Washington Street, Opposite the Plaza.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.

☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.

de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,

For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.
mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

Relief! Relief!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY!

The attention of those who are afflicted with the PILES is called to DR. G. SICHEL'S TREATMENT. It is mostly of external application, and according to the nature of the Piles. No matter of how long standing, I give satisfaction in an unexampled short space of time. References I have the pleasure to give to most reliable ladies and gentlemen. Office, 614 Sacramento street, three doors above Montgomery, up stairs. Persons in the interior will please address Box 394, Post Office. oc27-3m

JOSEPH C. ARMOR,
House & Sign Painter,

427 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PAINTED TO ORDER. oc27

Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
del8 tf 624 Clay street.

J. R. STEWART. | E. T. PECK.

J. R. STEWART & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors,

No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,

Between Clay and Washington.

Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
je16-tf

NEW COLLECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Every Pianist should have a copy.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. Comprising the most beautiful Vocal Compositions of Beethoven, Von Weber, Mendelssohn, Abt, Schubert. Kucken, Gumbert, Reichardt, Krebs, Spohr, Proch, Keller and others. Just Published. Price, Plain $2 50. Cloth, $3. Full Gilt, $4. Sent post-paid. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. For Sale also by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. oc11-tf

ADELSDORFER BROS.,

Cor. Sansome and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Will sell EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, on the following places:

London,
Paris,
Hamburg,
Frankfort, O. M.
oc11 3m Furth in Bayern

REMOVAL.

FR. PUTZMAN,

Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

Has Removed to

NO. 213 JACKSON STREET,

Between Front and Battery Streets.
jy14-3m

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case

WAREROOMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

James O. Rountree, Late of Rountree Bros. | **Geo. O. McMullin,** Late of Ver Plank & McMullin

ROUNTREE & McMULLIN,

Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions,

ETC., ETC.

NO. 323 FRONT STREET,

Bet. Clay and Commercial, San Francisco.
jy28-3m

H. ZACHARIAS,
Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver English, American and Swiss Watches and Diamonds, California manufactured Jewelry, etc. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices.

Billiard Manufactory.

LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.

Having obtained three times the First Premium for my Billiards at the former Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been expressed by a majority of the judges, at the late Industriale Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD,
613 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific
se8-3m

Anthony Reiff, Jr.,

(Musical Director of Italian Opera)

Is now prepared to give

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANOFORTE And Violin.

For terms, apply at
.15-3m **612 MASON STREET, Near Bush.**

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

DR. M. SICHEL,
Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas

W. H. PILLNER,

Photographic Artist,

NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - - $2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fc10-3m

A. CHIO & CO.,
First Premium Punches,

DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,

Two Doors Above Washington Market.
my19-3m

FINE BOY'S SUITS,

and

CHILDRENS CLOTHING

can be found in great variety at

C. A. FLETCHER'S,

No. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, COR. MONT. AND POST ST.,

San Francisco.

☞ A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc.

כש כשר

S. CANS,

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND

MUTTON.

The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city free of charge. my 19-3m

PETROLEUM OIL COMPANIES

ATTENTION.

MR. PRAG IS NOW PREPARED TO manufacture Petroleum, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipes, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest market rates. Having lately enlarged my stock of machinery for that branch of business, I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch and guarantee satisfaction.

M. PRAGG,
Stove store, No. 125 Clay street, below Davis street. je30-3m

S. KLEIN,

Importer and Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Salt,

DEPOT OF

WASHINGTON SALT MILLS,

NO. 225 CLAY STREET,

Bet. Front and Davis, San Francisco.

All Orders from the Interior promptly attended to. oc20-3m

W. R. BERNARD,

PIONEER

House, Sign, and Ornamental

PAINTER,

NO. 511 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Between Sansome and Leidsdorff,

Formerly with Snow & Co., Late T. Robinson.
SAN FRANCISCO. oc11-3m

WM. WORTHINGTON,

House and Sign Painter

IMPORTER OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.,

735 MARKET STREET,

Between Third and Fourth Streets,
jy14-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

HOOKER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

COAL, METALS, ETC.

Nos. 117 and 119 California street,

SAN FRANCISCO. au25

FULLERS' PATENT SPIRAL

SPRING BEDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED THE only Agency of these celebrated Spring Beds, on the Pacific Coast, and are enabled to offer them at a lower price than the old fashioned Beds are sold for.

We are also receiving direct from New York, by every clipper, Knotted Bed Strings, of every size; Curled Hair Tow, New Orleans Moss, Bed Lace, Spring and Mattress Twine, Live Geese Feathers. Mattress Tufts, etc.

We have also a full stock of Ready-made Bed Ticks and Bedding, of every description, selling at prices defying competition—at the old

PIONEER PULU and BEDDING DEPOT

OF

J. & C. Schreiber,

No. 446 Sansome Street.

se1-3m Two doors north of Sansome.

MAX LEVY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Watches and Diamonds,

Silver and Silverplated Ware, as well as Jewels of all Descriptions.

804 WASHINGTON STREET, **804**

Second Door Above Dupont.

M. Levy takes the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has established himself at the above place, and requests them to call on him before purchasing elsewhere.

The gratest care will be given to the repairing of Watches and Gold and Silver Ware. au18-3m

C. W. WESTON. O. P. GOODHUE.

C. W. WESTON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ The Best of Cider Made Daily.

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET,

Clay and Merchant Streets, Bet. Montgomery and Sansome.

Goods Delivered Free. se20-1m

500

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Which I have sold, and sell constantly lower than any other house in this State. Reliable and Warranted or no sale.

Prices of Gold Watches, and Gold Watches Set with Diamonds, from $25 to $250.

Prices of Silver Watches, Guaranteed to be Good Time-keepers, from $12 50 up to $70.

IMPORTED AND CALIFORNIA JEWELRY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I sell Retail at Wholesale Prices, and fully guaranteed.

Watches carefully repaired at the lowest rate.

JOHN REVALK,
510 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite the Telegraph Office. oc18-1m

THIRTY LINES OF COMMON SENSE.—Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "these are published by the writers to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines. If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest, and best Tonic and alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the deviatizing action of heat and the malaria it produces, you should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which nature has blessed you, with this Peerless Vegetable Tonic.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which unassisted nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTERS a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere. oc11

H. ACKERMAN, I. ROSENTHAL.

ACKERMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SILKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY

..AND..

DRY GOODS,

IN GENERAL,

NO. 414 KEARNY STREET,

Bet. Pine and California, San Francisco.
oc20-3m

DR. GEO. F. WOODWARD,

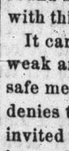
112 SUTTER STREET,

OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE,

SAN FRANCISCO. se20-3m

G. W. DAM,
Real Estate Agent

422 MONTGOMERY STREET,



Has constanty for sale HOUSES and LOTS, and HOMESTEAD PROPERTIES, large and small in all parts of the city; also BUSINESS PROPERTIES for investment, well located and paying good rents. se15-3m

CHARLES BERNARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FAMILY CHARTRES COFFEE

AND SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

NO. 707 SANSOME ST., Corner of Gold.

Between Jackson and Pacific.

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute,

FOR THE BEST COFFEE AND SPICES.

The proprietor having introduced steam power in his manufactory, has now increased facilities to supply the trade and the public in general. All articles from his establishment are guaranteed to be pure and unadulterated. The public are respectfully invited to call and convince themselves.

Country orders promptly attended to. oc20-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The comical Dan Setchell has leased this beautiful temple of the Muses, and has appeared during the past week, in conjunction with the Worrell Sisters, to delighted audiences in a number of the be t comedies and burlesques. Miss Emily Thorne, a charming young English actress and vocalist, has been added to the co.mpany.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Arrah Na Pogue draws crowds to this house nightly. The play is well brought upon the stage, and deserves the succes it has met with.

A TRUE BENEFACTOR.—Mr. Rosenfield, the inventor of the justly celebrated Patent Safety Whippletree, is justly entitled to be regarded as a great benefactor to the public. To those who remember the many sad casualities which have occurred in our city, which might have been avoided by this ingenious contrivance, the importance of the invention will be apparent. We trust that it will soon be universally applied.

DRY GOODS AT LOW RATES.—Messrs. Godchaux, Weil & Co. are now offering for sale a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, of every description. Their stock has been carefully selected by their resident partner in New York, and is retailed at rates which defy competition.

HARDWARE.—N. S. Arnold has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Hardware, of every description, which he offers to the trade on the most reasonable terms.

STOVES.—For Stoves and Rangers, Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware, etc., go to J. J. O'Shea, No. 1322 and No. 1324 Stockton street. Also Leaky Roofs repaired.

NEW STORE.—The many friends of Mr. J. Goldsmith will be glad to know that this gentleman has opened a new and splendid store at No. 646 Sacramento street, near Kearny, with a large and splendid stock of Fancy Goods, Laces, etc., etc. Ladies wishing to secure first-class goods at low prices, would do well to give Mr. E. Goldsmith a call.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogill, well and favorably keown in this community as teachers of Dancing, having rented the splendid Congress Hall, on Bush street, adjoining the Russ House, will give a Grand Opening Soiree on Friday, November 3d. The Hall will be open for the reception of pupils on Wednesday, November 1st.

SELLING OFF! Messrs. M. Homberger & Co, No. 300 Kearny street corner of Bush, are selling off their large stock of Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves. Fancy Goods, Zephyr Worsteds, etc., at really low prices. Give them call.

TOYS! TOYS!—The attention of the Trade and the public in general is called to the advertisement of A. Kohler, 424 Sansome street.

☞ In der „Commercial Hall", No. 636 Commercial Straße, nahe Kearny, steht ein Bild Arnold v. Winkelried in der Schlacht bei Sempach (historisch bekannt) darstellend. Dasselbe ist von einem hiesigen Maler gemalt und wahrhaft künstlerisch gelungen. Das Bild hat den Zweck, der „Commercial Hall" den neuen Namen zum „Arnold von Winkelried" zu geben, dessen alleiniger Inhaber, wie wir hören, von nun an Herr R. Widmer sein und nächsten Samstag, den 11. d. M., Eröffnung und Einweihung halten wird.

☞ Eine gute Uhr ist jedem Geschäftsmann unentbehrlich. Wie man aus der Anzeige des Herrn Revalk, No. 510 Montgomerystraße ersehen kann, verkäuft derselbe gute silberne und goldene Uhren zu solch mäßigen Preisen, daß auch der Unbemittelte sich eine solche anschaffen kann.

Die besten Schraubenstiefel, sowohl als Damen und Kinderschuhe aller Art findet man bei König Brüder, 708 Washingtonstraße, nahe Montgomery.

Wir verweisen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige des Herrn George T. Limberg. Derselbe war in dem Kriege gegen die Rebellen Oberst des 5ten (deutschen) Regiments von Ohio, und hat sich jetzt hier als Advokat niedergelassen.

REMOVAL.

M. MORGENSTERN'S
Star Cloak Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has removed his place of business from Sacramento street to the NEW BRICK STORE,

408 KEARNY STREET,

Bet. California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, the largest and finest stock of the Latest Styles of

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks,

ALSO,

Cloths, Silks, Velvets, Furs, Trimmings,

&c., &c.,

Which he will sell cheaper than any Cloak Store in this city.

☞ The Cars will bring you from any part of the city to the Store. M. MORGENSTERN,
no3 408 Kearny Street.

REMOVAL.

B. HERINCHI,
Importer of Watches, Diamonds
FINE JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,

Has Removed to the
New Building on Kearny Street, Between Washington and Jackson.

☞ Watches Cleaned and Repaired.
Always on hand a large assortment of fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
New Goods received by every steamer, no3-3m

Verkauf von Singvœgeln,

717 Clay Straße,
zwischen Kearny und Dupont
(der Plaza gegenüber.

Die Unterzeichneten sind soeben mit dem letzten Dämpfer von Deutschland hier angekommen und haben eine bedeutende Auswahl von schönen, jungen und kräftigen Vögeln mitgebracht, darunter befinden sich:

Kanarienvögel, Lerchen,
Nachtigallen,
Amseln, Drosseln,
Schwarzköpfchen, Rothkehlchen,
Stieglitze, Hänflinge,
Buchfinken, &c.

Preise billig und für gute Sänger wird garantirt. Kuhne & Gromotka.

SACRED CONCERT
....BY THE....
Germania Society,
...AT...
PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,
Every Sunnay Evening.
....UNDER THE....
DIRECTION OF MESSRS. R. HEROLD AND JOS. L. SCHMITZ.
TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

SINGLE TICKETS, - - - 50 Cents.
Packages of Six Tickets - - $3 50

To be had at the door, and at Gray's, Salvator Rosa's, and Kohler's Music Store. se8

New Dry Goods Store!

ELIAS & KUTNER,
136 Kearny Street,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have just opened a new Dry Goods Store, with a well selected stock of goods, comprising:

FINE SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
An Elegant Assortment of
EMPRESS, CLOTH, LATEST STYLES,
New Styles Ottoman Cloth,
And a large variety of desirable Dress Goods, plain and figured,
A Splendid Assortment of REAL LACES.

A large assortment of WHITE GOODS of every description, and a well selected stock of all sorts of goods usually sold in Dry Goods Stores all of which we are inclined to sell at low figures. We respectfully take this method to invite our friends and the public for an inspection and their patronage.

ELIAS & KUTNER,
oc20-3m 136 Kearny Street, Corner of Sutter.

ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM
EARTHQUAKES!
Insured Against by the
TRAVELERS'
Insurance Co. of Hartford.

A General Accident Policy Insures against accidents of whatever kind or description, whether they occur in traveling by railroad, steamboat or stage-coach, walking in the street, at work in the shop, or sitting by the domestic fireside; whether riding, boating, hunting, fishing, shooting, swimming, cricketing, surveying, engineering; whether working or playing, sleeping or waking. And also all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Poisoned Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers or Murderers—the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of explosions, Chemicals, Floods and

EARTHQUAKES,

Suffocation by Drowning or Choking—where such Accidental Injury is the cause of Death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow his usual avocations.

OFFICE, with the PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, southeast corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets; entrance 603 Commercial.

R. H. MAGILL, Manager.

Policies to secure the payment of a fixed sum in the event of death by accident, with a Weekly allowance in case of injury, causing total disablement, issued with promptness and despatch. Pamphlets containing all necessary information and rates are furnished applicants on call.

oc11 L. D. DELL, Agent.

CHAS. LINDLEY,
Counsellor at Law
....AND....
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Will make a speciality of Equity Practice; will give particular and careful attention to the preparation of Wills and Marriage settlements; Settlements of Estates of Deceased Persons, Petitions for Divorce, Proceedings in Insolvency, Trusts, Liens, Mortgages Injunctions, Partnerships, Corporations, and Actions to quiet Title, or to Make Wills and Family Settlements, Insure Life, Appoint Executors and Guardians, are the duties of TO-DAY, NOT OF TOMORROW.

OFFICE, No. 18 Athenæum Building,
E. Cor. Montgomery and California Streets
no3 SAN FRANCISCO.

Fr. H. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH PLATE GLASS,
Chance's Crystal Sheet, Stained, Ornamental
..ALL KINDS OF..
WINDOW GLASS,
ROUGH PLATE FOR SIDEWALKS,
GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Sole Agent for Aug. Nyssenss & Co's
PATENT SILVERED FRENCH PLATE GLASS FOR MIRRORS,
421 & 423 BATTERY STREET,
NEAR MERCHANT.

NOTICE.
MRS. S. MARKS,

MILLINER,

Takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public in general that she has opened a BRANCH MILLINERY STORE at No. 412 Kearny Street, between California and Pine, and flatters herself, from her long experience in business, to be able to please both in style and reasonable prices, not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the city. She is ready to display the largest and most elegant assortment of goods which has ever come to this market, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all who will favor her with a call.

MRS. S. MARKS,
No. 617 Sacramento street,
oc27 No. 412 Kearny street.

ZEPHYR WORSTED
20 Cts. Per Oz.
S. GOLDSMITH & CO
630 Sacramento St.,
(Formerly M. Homberger's)
AND 19 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Under the Lick House,
(Formerly Occupied by Ackerman Brothers.)

EMBROIDERIES,
Real Laces,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
BUTTONS,
Dress-Trimmings,
CORSETS,
Handkerchiefs,
And a General Assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
CALL AND SEE US. oc20

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Baskets! Baskets! Baskets!

FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS!

NEWMAN BROS.,

Have received large shipments of Toys and Fancy Goods, Fine Baskets and Willow-Ware, suitable for the Holidays, comprising the most varied assortment of French, German and American Goods, especially selected for our firm, both in Europe and New York, which we offer at liberal prices.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
406 & 408 BATTERY STREET,
oc20-3m Between Clay and Merchant.

TIN ROOFING.

BEST OF WORK AT LOW RATES,
AT 807 MARKET STREET,
Foot of Stockton.
H. C. & E. S. FISKE.
oc11-3m

Musical Instruments tuned and repaired.
Sheet Music Bound to order.
Music and Fancy Goods Store.
WM. A. FREY,
NO. 404 KEARNY STREET,
Third store north of Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO
Dealer in Musical Instruments, Books, Sheet Music, Toys, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods.
Piano Tuning and Repairing.
Genuine Roman Violin and Guitar Strings.

CALIFORNIA
HOME INSURANCE CO.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL.....$300,000,

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Brick and Frame Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and other insurable property in the State of California, as Low as any other Solvent Company.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

Directors:

John Parrott,	E H Parker,	Levi Stevens,
Charles Hosmer,	J B Roberts,	Leopold Cahn,
J H Redington,	J G Parker, Jr.	Elias H Jones,
F J Thibault,	T E Baugh,	C J Deering,
H Heynemann,	Hall McAllister,	S Hemenway,
Thomas H Selby,	A B McCreery,	R G Sneath,
Albert Miller,	G H Eggers,	A J Coghill,
C Duissenberg,	C F McDermot,	B F Lowe,
D Calahan,	A Block,	C J Janson,
J C Wilmerding,	A H Titcomb,	James Michael.

OFFICE:
No. 224 California Street,
Below Battery.
B. F. LOW, President.
JOHN G. PARKER, Jr., Secretary.
oc11-3m I. FRANK, Solicitor.

ROOMS TO RENT,
..IN THE..
Broadway Block,
COR. KEARNY AND BROADWAY,
JOSEPH KŒSTER, PROPRIETOR.

This block has been entirely renovated, contains sixty-eight rooms, and offers first class accomodation for the traveling public.
A First Class Restaurant is connected with the same. oc27-3m

☞ INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ☜
OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO
Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $300,000.
ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary. HENRY B. PLATT, President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Actuary. J. GREENEBAUM, Vice-President.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Adams, Blum & Co., Lumber Dealers;	A. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros.;	Wm. C Ralston, Bank of California
Jonas Adler, of Simon Dinklespiel & Co.;	H. Greenberg, Real Estate;	Michael Reese, Real Estate.
Zechariah Amos, of Amos, Phinney & Co.;	S. Goldsmith, of Elfelt, Weil & Co.;	John N. Risdon, of Coffee & Risdon,
J. Adelsdorfer, of Adelsdorfer Bros.;	B. Hamburger, of B. Hamburger & Bro	John Sime & Co, Bankers;
John Bell, of Kennedy & Bell;	Isaac Hecht, of Hecht Bros. & Co.;	Jacob Scholle, of Scholle Bros;
James T. Boyd, Attorney at Law;	Helbing, Greenebaum & Co., Merch'ts	Louis Sloss & Co., Real Estate;
A. J. Bowie, Physician;	Moses Heller, of M. Heller & Bro.	Morris Speyer, Merchant;
J. Baum, of J. Baum & Bro.;	Jennings & Brewster, Merchants;	J Seller, of Goldstein, Seller & Co,
J. H. Baird, Merchant;	A. Kline, of Kline & Co.	Levi Strauss & Co., Merchants;
J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co;	A Kentfield, Lumber Dealer;	Martin Sachs, of L & M Sachs;
Dickinson & Gammans, Merchants;	A Kahn, Merchant;	A J Stevenson, Real Estate;
J. S. Doe, of B. & J. S. Doe;	John Landers, Insurance Agent;	Wm. Steinhart, of W & I Steinhart;
Thomas Day, Merchant;	J Lankershim, Real Estate;	J. Schreiber, of J & C Schreiber;
W. W. Dodge, of Dodge & Phillips;	D O Mills, Bank of California;	S Silverberg, Real Estate;
L. Dinkelspiel, of Simon, Dinkelspiel & Co.;	C Meyer, of C Meyer & Co;	C H Sherman, of William K Vanderslice & Co;
Charles Dahlman, of Charles Dahlman & Co.;	John R Mead, Merchant;	A M Simpson, Lumber Dealer;
Jas. E. Damon, of J. E. Damon & Co;	A W Macpherson, Lumber Dealer;	B Schweitzer, of Schweitzer, Bloede & Co;
Leon Ehrman, Merchant;	Wm. Menderson, of Wm. Menderson & Co;	S Sweet, Merchant;
John B. Felton, Attorney at Law;	H Neustadter, of Neustadter Bros;	S P Taylor, of S P Taylor & Co.
J. Greenebaum, of H. Cohn & Co.;	J P Newmark, Merchant;	N Van Bergen, of John Van Bergen & Co;
Adam Grant, of Murphy, Grant & Co;	N P Perine, of N P P rine & Co;	Horace Webster, Real Estate.
Goddard & Co., Pacific Iron Works;	Henry B Platt, President Occidental Insurance Company;	Isaac Wormser, of Wormser Bros;
	D L Phillips, of Dodge & Phillips;	M Waterman, Merchant.
	Solomon Rich, of S. Rich & Bros.	

Selling Off! Selling Off!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
WORSTEDS, FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
At Less than Cost Prices,
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE EAST.
ZEPHYR WORSTED
20 CENTS PER OUNCE
M. Homberger & Co.,
300 Kearny street, Corner of Bush,
And 30 SECOND STREET.
oc20-3m

Third St. Carpet Store,
NO. 14 THIRD STREET,
Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

We are now receiving a fine assortment of
TAPESTRY,
AND ALL KINDS OF CARPETS,
Which we offer for sale to the public at Less than Market Value.

Ladies are particularly invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. ROSENFELD & CO.
no3

JOHN KEHOE
HAS REMOVED TO
228 Bush Street, Opposite the Occidental Hotel,

Tin Roofs put on at the lowest rates. Old roofs repaired and made water-tight. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. OIL WELL PIPE MADE TO ORDER. no3

Grand Opening Soiree,
AT CONGRESS HALL,
On Bush St., Adjoining the Russ House.
....GIVEN BY....
MR. AND MRS. COGILL AND SONS,
....ON....
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, 1865.

TICKETS, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, (including Refreshments,).....$1 50

☞ The Academy will be open for the reception of pupils to the School, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. HALL TO RENT. oc27-2t

New Dancing Academy
CONGRESS HALL,
On Bush St., Adjoining the Russ House.
MR. AND MRS. COGILL AND SONS

Will continue teaching all the Fashionable Dances, Deportment, etc., at the above New, Splendid and Spacious Hall.

REGULAR CLASSES—MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS. Ladies at 2 P. M.; Gents and Ladies at 7½ P. M.
PRACTISING CLASSES—SATURDAY EVENINGS, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
CHILDREN'S CLASSES—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 P. M.
Private Lessons given separately, or to Classes, in Ball Room and Stage Dances.
SOIREES on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

CONGRESS HALL TO RENT.

The elegantly furnished Hall, and other convenient Rooms, for Balls, Private Parties, Weddings, etc. The Hall is 60 by 66, also large Dining Room. For particulars, apply at the Academy. oc27-1m

THE PIONEER
Land & Loan Association,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital Stock, $1,000,000
10,000 SHARES AT $100 EACH,
Payable in Monthly Installments of $1 per month.

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED FOR THE purpose of dealing in Real Estate in the City of San Francisco, leasing, subdividing and improving the same; also, in Loaning Money upon Real Estate.

SAMUEL TYLER,.....President
F. B. SWETT,.....Vice President
W. C. RALSTON,.....Treasurer

Directors:

H. F. Williams,	J. B. Knapp,
D. A. Macdonald,	Edward Nunan,
Samuel Tyler,	Thomas Anderson,
F. P. Swett,	C. M Tyler,
H. W. Bradley,	A. M. Winn,

S. L. Piper.

☞ The Company's Books are now open for subscriptions, and Stock ready to issue at their office.

626 CLAY STREET.
oc27-2p-3m

FIREMAN'S FUND
Insurance Company,
OFFICE, 238 MONTGOMERY ST.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS under the Constitution and Laws of California.

Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	92,559 44
Total assets	$592,559 44

Fully paid in United States Gold Coin

This company insures against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. Losses laid in Gold Coin.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:
W. B. Bourn, Alpheus Bull,
John Burton, Henry Dutton,
A. Himmelmann.
COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE:
W. M. Rockwell, David Hewes,
William M. Hixon.
S. H. PARKER, President,
CHARLES W. BROOKS, Vice President.
CHARLES R. BOND, Secretary. oc11-3m

STEAM
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL
VIA NEW YORK

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamers sailing from New York and Liverpool twice every week. Passengers about to leave this port for England or Ireland, will find it greatly to their advantage, to purchase their European tickets before sailing from this port. You will not only secure better accomodations, but shorten the ocean voyage six or eight days.

Persons wishing to bring out friends from England or Ireland to America, can also procure tickets at this office, good for twelve months.

For Rates of Passage, or further information apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent.
Office, No. 302 Montgomery street, upstairs.

MONEY TO LOAN, BY THE California Building and Loan Society, in large or small sums, on city real estate, for a term of years. Repayments received in monthly instalments. Deposits received at 1 per cent. per month. Deposits for six months, 1½ per cent. per month.
Office, 406 Montgomery street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's.
se29-tf THOMAS MOONEY, President.

WANTED!

A gentleman of Jewish persuasion, who is capable of taking charge of a few boys and give them lessons in Hebrew. Only a few hours a day of his time will be required, for which Board and Lodging will be given. Application to be made at this office. oc20-1m